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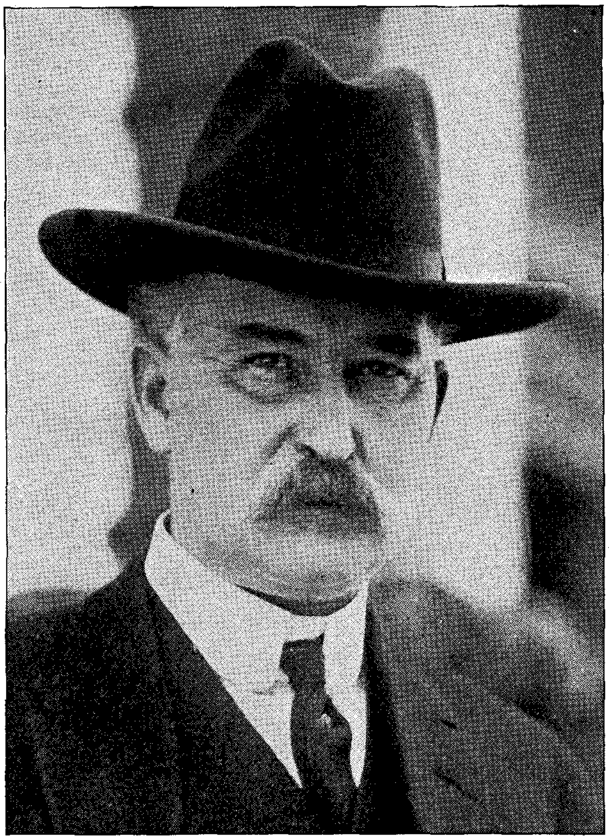
TOPICS OF THE DAY

LIFTING THE LID FROM THE MEXICAN KETTLE

IT HAS BEEN HINTED by advocates of a drastic policy toward Mexico that if certain facts in the possession of our State Department were made known, public opinion would speedily put an end to "watchful waiting." These facts, which were growing more and more formidable in seclusion, have now apparently been dragged into the open. Thus while Senator Fall's arraignment of our Mexican policy is denounced by some editors as a deliberate effort to arouse popular passion in favor of intervention, it is welcomed by others as "clearing the air," inasmuch as it substitutes specific instances for more or less vague generalizations regarding the treatment of Americans in Mexico. *The Congressional Directory* informs us that Senator Fall is "engaged in farming and stock-raising in New Mexico and in mining in Mexico." In support of his demand that we send armed forces across the border to protect our citizens and other foreigners and to assist in the restoration of peace and order, this Republican Senator cites sixty-three instances of murder or other outrages committed against American citizens and British subjects in the troubled land to the southward. His speech, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "is epochal, in that it 'lifts the lid,' ends the patriotic suppression of parliamentary debate on a ticklish foreign question, and must, in the natural course of events, be followed by other speeches not too well calculated to assist the President in handling an emergency problem." Aside from this result, thinks *The Eagle*, "the Fall effort will not produce a profound impression on the sane American mind." "The lid seems to have been removed from the Mexican situation in Congress," agrees the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), which questions, however, whether the Congressional critics of President Wilson's policy have anything better to offer in its place. Yet so loyal a supporter of the Administration as the New York *World* (Dem.) declares that there has been hitherto "too much repression," and that "the Mexican problem has not been made easier of solution by Secretary Bryan's policy of secrecy and silence." On this point *The World* goes on to say:



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"WE HAVE DAWDLED WHILE MEXICO BURNED."

Senator Fall urges that, inviting the cooperation of the Mexican people, we use our Army and Navy to protect our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico and restore order.

> "From the first he has questioned or denied the right of the press to discuss matters which he has not cared to publish. For more than a year debate in Congress has been stifled at his request. Instead of complaining, as he recently did, of the hostility of the legislative branch, he has reason to be grateful for the patriotic forbearance that it has shown and still shows.
>
> "We are not governed in this country by star chamber. We have a Congress representative of people and States that is charged with responsibilities as weighty as any that pertain to the executive department. If that body be misinformed, or, having knowledge, be restrained from discussing it publicly, how is popular opinion to make itself felt, and how are the people to rule?
>
> "The fact is that concealment and mystery are doing much to breed trouble. Operating most of the time in the dark, we

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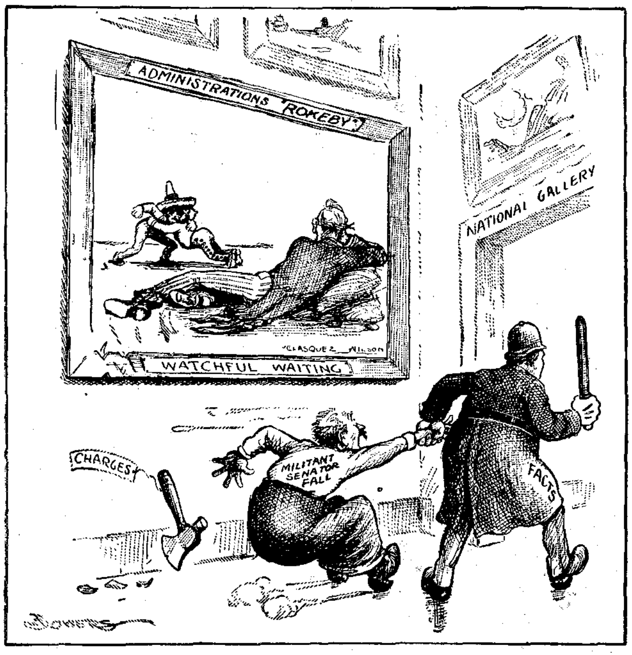
are being trained to the belief that awful perils confront us, and instead of common counsel, which has served us so well in the past, we are entreated to trust to luck or to Mr. Bryan or to events to deliver us.

"It is a mistaken policy. Members of Congress are no more likely to speak rashly than other people. If they do, they are certain to be called to account. Members of Congress represent the American people, and there is no reason why they should not discuss conditions in a neighboring country, mostly lawless, as freely as they would an uprising among the Utes of Utah or the Blackfeet of Idaho."



NOT BADLY DAMAGED.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

The Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) welcomes the fact that the Mexican issue is now "squarely before the American public"; and it adds:

"The position thus far assumed by the United States has not in any sense solved the difficulty. The circuitous and hesitating methods adopted have not only destroyed the discipline of our consular service in Mexico, but have weakened our reputation for protecting American citizens and American rights."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) reminds us that "justice to the whole Mexican people demands patience," and warns us that "President Wilson's opponents are endeavoring to bring about a war that would be criminal in its lack of cause and in its futility of consequence."

In the course of his three-hour plea for armed intervention, addrest to the Senate in open session, Senator Fall says:

"With the solemn declaration that we do not want to war upon the Mexican nation or people; that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws, or overturn their Constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican people to cooperate with us, we should immediately direct the use of the land and naval forces of this Government for the protection of our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico wherever found, and lend their assistance to the restoration of order and to the maintenance of peace and the placing of the administrative function in the hands of capable and patriotic citizens of Mexico, to be left with them, to the end that under their own laws and customs, without interference from ourselves or others, elections may be held and those elected allowed to administer their own Government."

The Senator goes on to explain that what he proposes is "interposition, or non-political intervention," as distinguished from political intervention. The former, he asserts, "is a national right, not justifying a declaration of war on the part of Mexico," whereas the latter "is of a much graver consequence than interposition, and under international law is justification for a declaration of war." It was this more dangerous form of intervention, he declares, that the President chose when he sent John Lind as his special envoy to interfere in the domestic affairs of Mexico. Turning to another aspect of he situation, he asks: "Mr. President, is not our Monroe Doctrine, our American doctrine, and our safety as a nation in jeopardy now?" Referring to comments in the German press on the killing of Benton, he says:

"When the German official press says that should a German citizen be murdered in Mexico, Germany would not acquiesce, like Great Britain, then I say to you, Senators, there is imminent danger of a conflict with a country with which we should always be at peace."

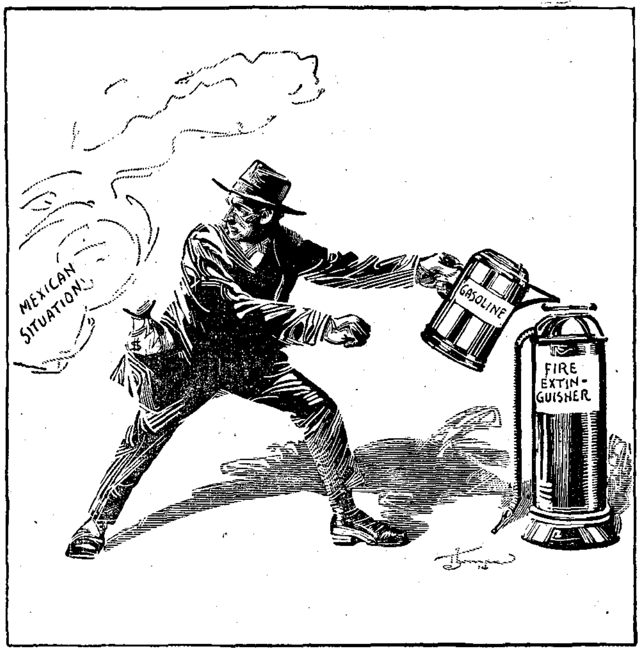
He then specifies sixty-three instances of American citizens or British subjects killed or outraged in Mexico during the last three years, a list which represents, he says, only about one-third of the actual number.

Senator Shively (Dem.), of Indiana, replying on behalf of the Administration, declares that Senator Fall's program of armed intervention would mean war. He goes on to say:

"No one doubts what intervention means, and the Senator from New Mexico has not suggested any power in Mexico with which could be surrounded efforts to restore peace. If composition of the difficulty is available by watching and waiting, the people of the United States could have a just grievance against their Government if it should start now the muster, the march, the camp, and the battle-field. The Government is exerting its energies to work out a solution without precipitating war and all that war means.

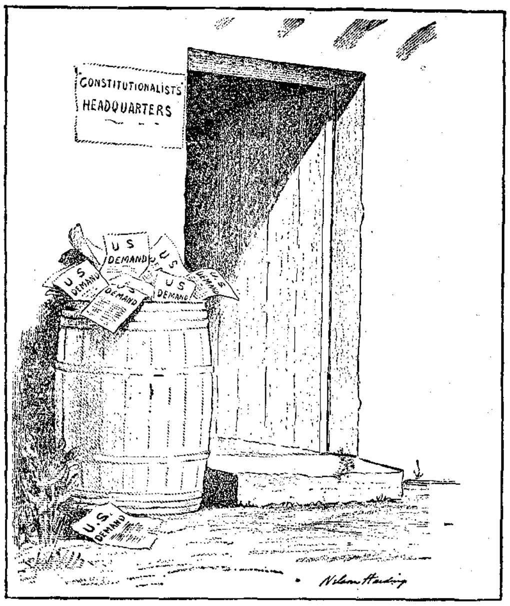
"After all we have listened to, I put it to you if a practical solution has been suggested. Those who are responsible for our foreign policy are doing all that can be done. They are not swift to rush to arms; they are men who think and weigh the facts and measure consequences of acts before they commit us to them. I repel the notion exprest to-day that the Department of State and the President are neglecting any duty that involves the peace and welfare of the country."

The State Department, he insists, has not been inactive in regard to atrocities in Mexico, but has devoted "constant energy, industry, and attention to the extremely difficult, embarrassing, and threatening situation." Senator Sheppard (Dem.), of Texas, also came to the defense of the Administration's policy, declaring that the majority of the people of his State were in hearty accord with it and "deplored the attitude of their Governor." "The logic of administration critics is peculiar," he adds. "They would stop bloodshed with war."



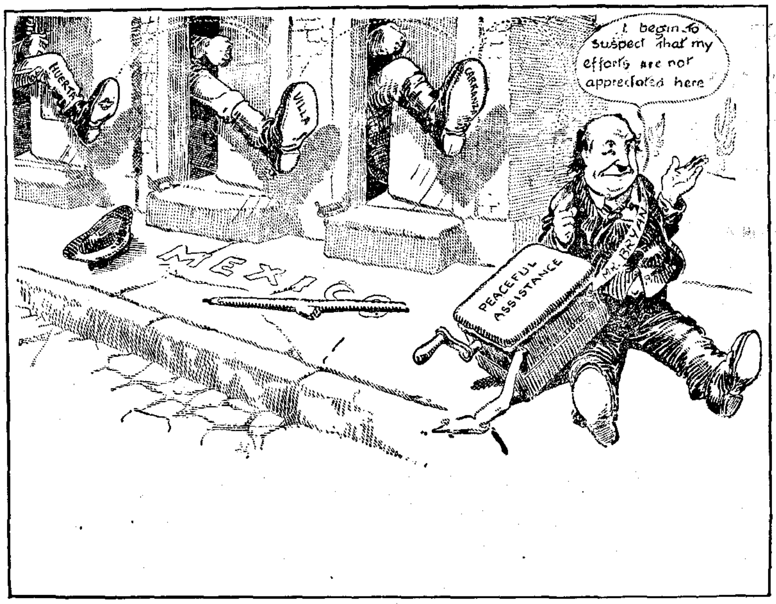
THE JINGO.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.



WASTE PAPER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



IRRESISTIBLE CONCLUSION.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

NOTES GONE TO PROTEST.

Senator Penrose (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, and Senator Works (Rep.), of California, also advocate sending armed forces to keep the peace in Mexico, but a very large section of our press seems to share the doubts of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) regarding the efficiency of their formula for "making war peacefully." "The immediate outcome would be more barbarism than has yet developed," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and "the final outcome would be the subjugation of a land we do not wish to subjugate." Senator Fall's speech is characterized by the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) as "incendiary," and "a palpable effort to arouse popular passions." Do these Republican Senators think we can console the widows Mexico has already made, asks the Dallas *News* (Ind.), by "the making of ten thousand other widows?" The price of war with Mexico, the Detroit *Times* (Ind.) reminds us, must be reckoned in "the lives of brothers, sons, fathers, and husbands"—and "intervention would mean war." *The Times* goes on to remark cynically that the men who would have to do the fighting in case of war, would not be "those who from greed have seized the flimsiest excuses for calling upon President Wilson to send troops into Mexico." If there be war, it continues, "we expect to hear of no vacated offices in Wall Street."

Admitting that Senator Fall's list of Mexican atrocities is "superficially formidable," the Newark *News* (Ind.) declares that "on closer analysis his case dwindles." And it proceeds to dissect it:

> "Of the seventy-three instances alleged, more than half appear to have occurred before March 4, 1913, when the present Administration came into power. For these Mr. Wilson can not be held responsible, and whatever censure, if any, is due for failing to take proper steps to punish the perpetrators should fall upon Mr. Taft, the leader, at the time, of Mr. Fall's party.
>
> "Thirty-four instances of injury are left for Mr. Wilson and his Secretary of State to explain, but this number includes the fifteen Americans killed in the Cumbre Tunnel disaster, which appears not to have been aimed at the train passengers, but at a troop-train expected at the time the fated passenger-train appeared. Castillo, the head of the bandits believed to be responsible for this disaster, is now a prisoner in Texas.
>
> "The nineteen remaining Americans reported to have suffered injury may be still further reduced by subtracting the cases of accidental death or injury. Stray bullets and similar occurrences account for at least six of these. Thirteen are left, including Bauch, Vergara, and the Britisher, Benton.
>
> "The list is thus whittled down to ten, with no very full bill of particulars concerning any except the outrageous treatment of Matthew Gourd and his two daughters, and this report is far too scanty to offer any basis for an opinion. How many of the remaining seven contributed, by imprudent conduct, to their own injury, there is no way of ascertaining from Senator Fall's list. . . . . . .
>
> "Throughout his report, the Senator writes the words 'Nothing done,' with the obvious intention of arraigning the State Department for its inactivity. His meaning is that the assailants have not been caught and punished. Is this surprizing? Such things occur every day in our own highly organized and thoroughly policed States. Assault, rape, murder, and lynchings occur and the criminals go unpunished.
>
> "Reading the Fall report, even with ordinary appreciation of what is happening at our very doors, it must be said that he has not made out enough of a case to worry the Administration. Certainly, he has shown no occasion for sending an invading army to protect the lives of foreigners in Mexico."

Many papers, on the other hand, agree with the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) that President Wilson "has insisted upon riding a visionary hobby until it is wind-broken and knee-sprung." Thus the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks that "there will be fighting in Mexico for the next four hundred years if the United States does not intervene," and the Oakland *Enquirer* (Prog.), declares that "in the end military invasion of Mexico is inevitable," and argues that "there are many calamities in the lexicon of a nation's possible woes which are far worse than war." "To-day intervention means real war," admits the New Orleans *Item* (Ind.), but "each day intervention is delayed the horrors and the cost of that war increase in direct ratio as the Mexican population sinks deeper and deeper into the abyss of savagery."

Meanwhile, the tension is not lessened by Governor Colquitt's public denunciation of our Government's "namby-pamby policy," and his declaration that

> "I defy any authority on the face of the earth, Washington included, to prevent me from protecting our citizens along the border.
>
> "It is only the inherent right of self-defense. Whenever the situation demands I will deal directly with Mexico in righting wrongs, and not wait for the Federal Government, which seems to stand in fear."

Other significant incidents of the Mexican drama during the past week are the dispatch of two more regiments of United States soldiers to the Mexican border, bringing our patrol force up to 18,000; and Carranza's recognition of our right to act in behalf of citizens of other countries. Carranza's previous attitude, assumed in the Benton case, had virtually challenged this corollary of the Monroe Doctrine.

END OF THE U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY

THE BELIEF that there is room in this country for both the express companies and the parcel post, which was strengthened by the energetic measures lately taken by the companies to meet the new competition, is given somewhat of a shock by the news of the United States Express Company's coming dissolution. The announcement marks an epoch in our history, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, because it "will be the first instance of a big business concern liquidating its affairs because of governmental action." Will the other companies follow this example, editors ask. The San Francisco *Chronicle* replies that small expressmen are going out of business in all parts of the country. The vigorous activity of the three other big companies might be interpreted as a negative answer, tho there is something ominous in the New York *Sun's* statement that in the first five months of the present fiscal year "the operating income of the four big companies—United States, Adams, American, and Wells-Fargo—was nearly $2,000,000 lower than in the previous year." The United States Company, however, was the hardest hit. Its earnings for the period mentioned were $185,965 less than in the preceding year; it had paid no dividends since 1912; its stock, which had sold as high as 145 in 1910, fell as low as 40 in 1913, and the express business done in the year ending June, 1913, resulted in a deficit of $109,000. Says the New York *Sun:*

> "For the company to continue doing business under these circumstances would be in effect to distribute to the general public the assets and the money it has saved by successful business in the past. The wise and the fair thing for a company so situated to do is to stop business at once and distribute its assets among its own stockholders, whose property these rightfully are."

Taking up the question whether the other companies will do likewise, *The Sun* remarks:

> "It can not be expected that the express companies will continue in business merely for the sake of doing that part of the business from which, in the ordinary course of events, the smallest profit is derived. Obviously the Government must face the necessity of providing in some way for the quick and easy transportation of perishable freight, such as shipments, from the country districts to the city markets, of butter, eggs, vegetables, and the like."

Who will do the work abandoned by this company on 32,000 miles of railroad, many are asking, and the Wells Fargo Company is spoken of as a probable successor. If the other companies do not care to assume this doubtful risk, remarks *The Sun*, "either the Government would have to take this over or the community would be the loser." Or, suggest others, on the routes affected the railroads might do the abandoned work themselves. Then, if all the other companies follow the United States, the railroads of the country could easily go into the express business. "Subject to the necessary vehicles for house-to-house collection and delivery, they have all the necessary machinery," *The Wall Street Journal* notes, and it continues:

> "The parcel post can not pretend to handle a large amount of express business. The railroads handle it now, as transporting agents for the express companies. If the latter are unjustly driven out of business the railroads, for their own sake, will continue to handle such freight; and there is nothing economically wrong in the elimination of a useful but not essential middleman."

But it is the parcel post that is driving the express companies out of business, if they are being driven out, and it is the parcel post that must take its place, most observers think. Some, indeed, believe that the postal service can not, in the very nature of things, be extended so as to be a satisfactory substitute for the express companies. This is the point of view of the Merchants' Association of New York, which has petitioned the President and the Postmaster-General not to permit industry to be deprived of the services of the private carriers through the "further and unwise extension of the parcel-post service." Each service, say these business men, has its own distinctive field. Mr. William A. Marble, president of this association, calls attention, in a New York *Herald* article, to the defects of the parcel post:

> "It does not provide a 'pick-up' service.
> "It does not adequately provide for safety.
> "It does not provide adequate indemnity for loss.
> "It does not provide any indemnity for damage.
> "It excludes a wide range of commodities from quick transportation.
> "It prevents valuable packages from being securely closed."

But to this and other objections emphasizing the Post-office Department's lack of proper equipment, the Philadelphia *Record's* answer is: Let Congress provide the equipment. The New York *World* thinks that "before Mr. Burleson ventures upon any more innovations he should devote himself to perfecting the operation of the present parcel post." But "the men charged with operating the system are working out improvements," contends the New York *Press*. It notes that in one large city—Philadelphia—the postmaster has taken an important step in popularizing the service, by establishing 200 stations for the receipt of parcel-post packages. And *The Press* thinks it "likely that in the not distant future parcel-post wagons will call for packages, just as express-company wagons do at present; that a free insurance arrangement will be introduced, and that receipts will be given for every package."

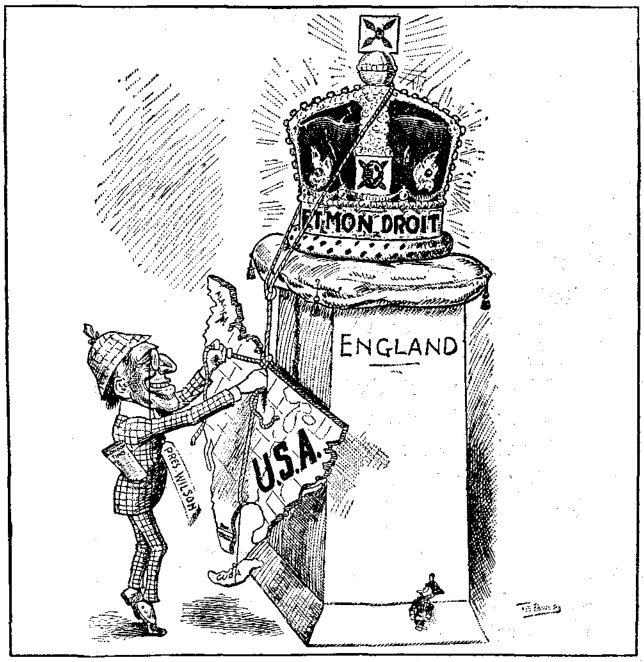
Yet these extensions are in themselves by no means universally popular. The protests of railroad officials who call it unfair to be made to carry a huge amount of additional matter without extra compensation have been quoted in our columns. Senator Bristow recently asserted on the floor of the Senate that the parcel-post system is being worked out in the interest of the big mail-order houses and that it is being used in the West to transport ore in fifty-pound packages, mattresses, and baby-carriages. Senator Lodge has declared his belief that the Post-office Department is robbing the railroads and robbing the rural routes in an effort to establish a freight system.

In its Washington correspondence the Boston *Transcript* prints a brief history of parcel-post progress in a year and one month:

> "Jan. 1, 1913—Parcel-post law goes into effect.
> "July 1—The insurance rate on parcel-post packages is cut in half by the Postmaster-General.
> "July 1—Special parcel-post stamp is abolished.
> "July 1—C. O. D. feature is put into effect, thus making possible a farm-to-city mail-order business.
> "Aug. 15—The weight limit is increased from eleven to twenty pounds in the first two zones, and rates in these zones are lowered from one-half to three cents per pound.
> "Jan. 1, 1914—The weight limit is increased from twenty to fifty pounds in the first two zones and from eleven to twenty pounds in all of the remaining zones. At the same time rates are reduced between one and three cents per pound in all zones up to the seventh, and,
> "March 16—An order goes into effect admitting books to parcel post."

That this parcel-post advance is not likely to be checked soon is inferred from the Senate's refusal, after hearing some of the arguments above mentioned, to set a weight limit by law or to restrict the Postmaster-General's power to modify parcel-post rates and regulations. What this portends for those express companies which as yet show no signs of following the United States' example, no one can tell. As the situation stands, concludes the New York *Evening Post*,

> "The questions really at issue are, first, whether the Commission's new rates deprived the companies of opportunity for a reasonable profit on such business as they could command, and second, whether the competition of the parcel post was fairly conducted. The first of these questions is as yet by no means wholly determined. . . . . . .
>
> "But as regards the second consideration, it must be pointed out with emphasis that the existing condition of things is one which calls for fair play by the Government in its payments to the railways for transporting parcel-post matter."



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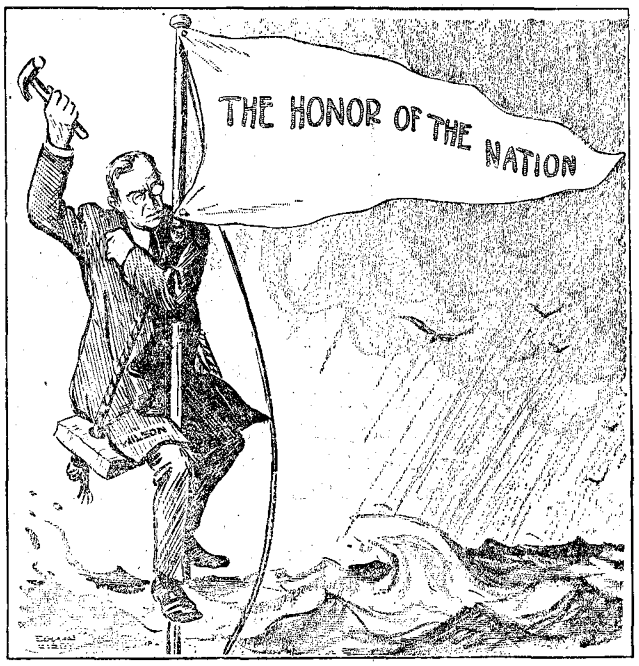
AND—WHY NOT?

—Powers in the New York *American*.


THE HONOR OF THE NATION
WILSON

NAILING IT TO THE MASTHEAD.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S PANAMA POLICY.

A RAP AT RAILROAD BOOKKEEPING

PUBLIC SYMPATHY with the railroads in their demand for higher freight-rates and their stories of financial starvation will not be augmented, thinks the conservative St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, by the Interstate Commerce Commission's revelation of the way the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway balanced its books. Nor, adds the same paper, will the confidence of the investing public in general railroad securities be increased. Hitherto, it goes on to say, this road "has been included among those believed to be cleanly as well as capably managed, and entitled to an advance in freight-rates for that reason." In Chicago, however, according to *The Tribune* of that city, "the St. Paul railroad has long been under suspicion." *The Tribune* is among the papers which think that "the answer of the railroad to the Commission is not complete." The incident, in the opinion of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "gives emphasis to the need of Federal regulation of the issuance and sale of railroad securities."

In the course of what the New York *Commercial* calls "the severest indictment of railroad officials that has yet been made by it," the Commission avers that the St. Paul overstated its income for 1910 by more than $5,000,000; misrepresented the cost of labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911; greatly overstated the income of the Puget Sound line by means of "a variety of expedients"; and used this "fictitious showing" of income to aid in the sale of its bonds. The Puget Sound line, moreover, "falsely reported a valuation of its properties which was $100,000,000 in excess of the cash investment." These results were achieved, we are told, by "serious irregularities" in accounting, which the Commission does not hesitate to characterize as "unlawful practises" meriting "the strongest condemnation." Of the first count in this indictment the Commission goes on to say:

> "As the result of this overstatement of income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the report of the St. Paul company for the succeeding year showed an apparent falling off in revenue and income as compared with the previous year, of over $2,000,000.
>
> "In its report to its stockholders for the latter year the explanation offered by the officers of the company was that 'the large decrease in the net operating revenue is accounted for by the inability to obtain increased rates, and the great increase in the cost of labor.'
>
> "This statement was not in accordance with the facts in the case. Had the income for the year 1910 been properly reported, the net income for the following year, instead of showing a decrease, would have shown an increase of about $2,800,000."

Replying to these charges, President Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, offers explanations of the apparent discrepancies in the company's accounts and declares that there was "no intention to make other than accurate statements of its operating or financial condition for the purpose of promoting the sale of its stock, or for any other purpose." He explains that the alleged $100,000,000 overvaluation relates solely to the nominal capital of the Puget Sound Company, the subsidiary corporation through which the Pacific Coast extension was built; that none of this stock was or will be offered to the public; and that it was put at that amount in order to comply with a Washington State law and permit an ultimate issue of $200,000,000 bonds to cover the cost of building and equipping the extension. President Earling says:

> "About a year ago the Commission called attention to the accounts of the Puget Sound Company in connection with its construction and early operation. After several conferences with a member of the Commission it was agreed that the accounts which had been questioned should be revised. Practically all the accounts have been revised in conformity with the requirements of the Commission.
>
> "These differences in accounting during the transition of the Puget Sound lines from a construction to an operating condition covered three years or more. Construction and operating work was carried on simultaneously, necessarily leading to accounting discrepancies in auditing reports of large numbers of new men who were not familiar with the classification of accounts as prescribed by the Commission."

While admitting that "the bookkeeping should be rectified," the Brooklyn *Eagle* admonishes the Commission that—

> "The interest attacked is so vast, and so many thousands of Americans have a direct or indirect concern in it, that any Government commission should have been cautious in approaching the subject. It would be folly for anybody not an expert to go into the minor and technical questions about bookkeeping methods, and it is a notorious fact that experts rarely agree on such points. The rectifying of railroad bookkeeping is not to be accomplished to the accompaniment of a brass band."

NO NEW HAVEN "LOOT" FOR MORGAN

THE DEFINITE STATEMENT by J. P. Morgan & Co., that their relations with the New Haven Railroad for the last twenty years have been simply those of an ordinary financial agent and that their profits for that time have totaled the "exceedingly moderate" sum of $350,000, answers conclusively, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, the "charge that the road had somehow been bled by its bankers to their own advantage, and that such a process was responsible for the company's present condition." Most editors in New York and other Eastern cities seem to share this conviction. and some, who have never suspected the great banking firm of wrong-doing, show surprize that it should have been content with such meager legitimate profits in this series of transactions. It seems to the New York *Times* that the whole country will feel deeply gratified at such a "crushing" refutation of the late J. P. Morgan's "slanderers." But to others, even in New York, the Morgan statement is far from being a complete refutation of the charges that have been made. It "sheds darkness rather than light on the mystery of the wrecking" of the New Haven, asserts *The World*. As directors of the New Haven, says *The Globe*, members of the Morgan firm "were not merely under obligation not to steal themselves, but to prevent other persons stealing; they were also under obligation to conduct the affairs of the corporation with reasonable prudence and wisdom." The public, in *The American's* opinion, "is less interested in the alleged amount of the bankers' profits than in the fact that the most prosperous railroad in the country, except one, has been brought to the brink of ruin by the Morgan-Rockefeller management." The Morgan firm, agrees *The World*, can not get away from such facts as these: J. P. Morgan, Sr., was the dominating director of the New Haven when $12,000,000 "vanished into thin air" in the purchase of the Westchester, when the Connecticut and Rhode Island trolleys were taken over, when the Boston & Maine deal was engineered, and while "$200,000,000 of new capitalization was piled upon the New Haven, eventually to break the back of that prosperous property." "The firm of J. P. Morgan & Company are mistaken if they think they can now draw a herring across the trail."

We learn from the news dispatches that the Morgan statement is not making the slightest change in the plans of the government investigators of the New Haven transactions. Nor do the many papers convinced by the statement care to extend the Morgan "clean bill of health" to cover all these dealings. The mystery of New Haven financing still remains to be cleared up, notes *The Times*. The public, it adds, demands an answer to these questions: "Did anybody 'loot' the road? Did illegitimate gains to the amount of millions go into anybody's pockets as the result of the road's financial operations?" Mr. Elliott, as head of the New Haven system, says the New York *Commercial*, "owes it to the shareholders to open the books and make a disclosure of their contents relating to the investment of more than $200,000,000 as full and complete as that which he asked and received from J. P. Morgan & Co."

J. P. Morgan & Company's statement was issued in response to Mr. Elliott's request and to aid in his own investigation of the situation and was published by the New Haven Company. It contained detailed figures, as well as this concise statement of the firm's relations with the New Haven:

> "From 1894 to 1910 the New Haven generally disposed of its securities by selling them outright, sometimes to us, sometimes to other houses. . . . From December 19, 1910, until December 4, 1913, we acted, under contract, as the fiscal agent of the companies. In the course of these twenty years, from 1894 to 1914, we took part in the handling of New Haven and subsidiary company securities of the par value of $333,000,000, from which our firm realized a total net profit of approximately $350,000. . . . . .
>
> "None of our firms, nor any member of them, ever had any interest in any properties, such as the Westchester, the steam railways, the trolley-lines, or the steamship companies acquired by the New Haven Company or any of its subsidiary companies."

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL

DESPITE THE VEIL of rigorous censorship drawn by Brazil between her present domestic difficulties and the outside world, such scant information as reaches the United States by way of Buenos Aires and London is causing our editors to turn uneasy glances toward the largest, and hitherto one of the most undisturbed, of South-American nations. The very fact that her affairs have gone smoothly so long moves the Houston *Chronicle* to predict that "now the storm is brewing, we may expect a tremendous upheaval." Accounts differ as to whether the revolutionary movement, which has placed the capital in a state of siege and resulted in the declaration of martial law in three provinces, has its roots in racial or economic causes. But whatever the source of her troubles, the situation is not heartening for those who counted on Brazil to set a good example to her more unstable Latin-American sisters, and perhaps even to join with Uncle Sam in the arduous duties of benevolent policeman in Mexico. Thus the Columbus *Dispatch*, in an editorial headed "Et Tu, Brazil?" remarks:

> "That Brazil should be troubled with internal dissensions now, when we had come to think of that great country as one of the most satisfactorily governed of all the republics to the south, is disappointing. To the strength of government there, as in Argentina and Chile, we Americans of the north had come to look for assistance in establishing popular rule throughout the hemisphere."

Brazil's finances, we read in a London dispatch, "are in a weak state," and the commercial situation, owing to a number of causes, among them the decline in the price of rubber, "is far from encouraging." Another side-light is thrown on the present developments by D. A. McMillen, who on his recent arrival in London from Rio de Janeiro was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

> "Mr. McMillen said that the proclamation of martial law in Brazil was a piece of political strategy on the part of Pinheiro Machado, the beneficent boss of Brazilian politics. Machado, he said, is immensely rich. President da Fonseca conducted his régime with such wild extravagance that the credit of the country was stopt. The Government, Mr. McMillen said, owes $20,000 to the merchants of Rio de Janeiro alone.
>
> "The revolution in the State of Ceará gave Machado an opportunity to insist on the proclamation of martial law in Rio de Janeiro in order to make certain of the election of his candidate for the Presidency, Senhor Braz. The latter will certainly carry out Machado's wishes for financial reform and economy."

It is reassuring to learn from a Washington dispatch that "the lives and property of Americans in Brazil are not menaced by the political disturbances now occurring in that country, according to advices received at the State Department from the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro." A dispatch from Buenos Aires states vaguely that a revolutionary movement has existed for some time in the Brazilian States of Pernambuco, Ceará, and Para, and that "the causes of the disaffection are said to be racial differences." And in the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondence we read:

> "The negro population, which is nearly 80 per cent. of the total in Brazil, is a serious factor in the present situation. Various causes are assigned for the unrest, which began about a year ago in the State of Pernambuco. There was a disturbance there when the Federal Government took certain local actions which were regarded as an invasion of the State's sovereign rights. Troubles in financial affairs, in the rubber market, and the coffee business, were pointed out as being contributory to the present situation."

HIRAM GILL'S SECOND CHANCE

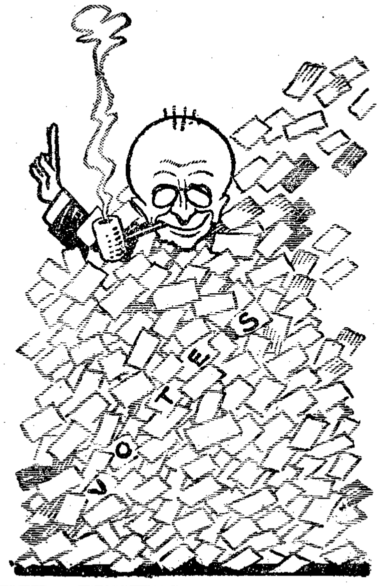
NOW THAT Hiram Charles Gill, who was elected Mayor of Seattle in 1910, recalled in 1911, and defeated narrowly for reelection in 1912, has been chosen again as mayor by a substantial 14,000 majority, the Indianapolis *News* suggests that "the next thing in the regular order of business, presumably, is his recall." But suggestions like these from Eastern editors delighted with the opportunity for printing clever remarks about "Finnegan government," and "the recall recalling itself," do not explain what happened in Seattle. Equally true it is that a satisfactorily broad and impartial presentation of the facts in the case is not to be obtained from the partizan outpourings of the Seattle papers in the days preceding the election, nor from the gleeful rejoicings or sad post-mortems of the morning after. But a survey of editorials, news items, and statements made by those interested both during and after the recent campaign, with the necessary cautious reading between the lines, seems to indicate that Gill was recalled largely through the votes of the newly enfranchised women, because he was thought to have shown gross inefficiency in office and to have adopted a "wide-open" policy toward vice. His reelection was due to a combination of causes: his own change of front, both as to personal habits and public policies, to a reaction against "reformers," a conviction that business had suffered under Gill's successors, a belief that the administration of one of these successors was far from efficient, the weakness of the candidate opposing him in the recent campaign, the influence of certain political cross-currents in city and State, an apparent change in the sentiment of women voters, apathy on the part of Gill's former bitter enemies, and the indefatigable efforts of his large personal following.

"RECALLED" TO OFFICE.

Hiram C. Gill, who was elected Mayor of Seattle in 1910, recalled to private life in 1911, and defeated narrowly for reelection in 1912, is now returned to office by 14,000 majority.

Mr. Gill's return to office, like his removal three years ago, furnishes a text for editorial sermons on the recall. How, asks the New York *World*, "can stability in government be promoted by such changes?" The Washington *Post* is amused at "the facility of the recall in turning around and repudiating itself." Even a paper so friendly to progressive measures as the Newark *News* feels constrained to say:

> "If Gill deserved to be 'recalled' four years ago, it would seem that he should not have been reelected to the same office. If he did not deserve 'recall,' he was the victim of a monstrous injustice inspired by popular clamor. On the face of things, neither alternative argues in favor of the 'recall' as an effective weapon in the hands of the public to compel honesty and decency in office."



—From the Seattle *Times*.

This brings up the question, which seems to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* the one really interesting thing in the affair, "whether Hiram Gill has changed, or the people of Seattle." It inclines to the latter view, thinking it probable that there has "been a shift of sentiment in favor of the things which Hiram Gill stands for." So, too, agrees the Tacoma *Ledger*, a closer observer, which says:

> "It is not seriously contended that Gill is a greatly different man from what he was when he was recalled. The change in Gill has been less than the change in the voters. . . . . . .
>
> "Gill was quoted as saying in one of his speeches just before the election that Seattle could stand for a little more hilarity. At any rate, Seattle is standing for Gill by a majority of over 14,000."

That the feminine half of Seattle's voting population has "changed its mind" is noted by several editors. Gill was recalled in 1911, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, largely "by the votes of aggressive women"; he "finds his way back into office now, most of the women supporting him." At least one prominent woman in Seattle, Mrs. George A. Smith, a former president of the Washington Suffrage League, is said to look upon woman's share in Mr. Gill's vindication as "atonement for ill-advised action at the time of the recall." And the pro-Gill Seattle *Times* quotes her as follows:

> "Mr. Gill's magnificent victory is a splendid example of the fine quality of the womanhood of Seattle, convinced at last that the recall was conceived in bigotry and born in hate—and therefore unworthy of American womanhood. The women have voiced their disapproval in mighty form.
>
> "Now, if those who so bitterly opposed Mr. Gill will allow the real spirit of Christ to enter their hearts, and will get behind him and honestly assist him in building up a progressive administration, they may be able to prove to the world that women are worthy of the suffrage."

But several dailies which can see no antirecall argument in Seattle's action contend that it was Mr. Gill, not the people, who had a change of heart. He was recalled, the New York *Evening Mail* reminds us, "because he was charged with not being active enough in handling violations of the liquor law and other manifestations of vice." But "in the cool shades of opposition," as this editor puts it, he changed his attitude, with the result that he is swept into office again on a law-enforcement platform. The most apparent fact, as the Columbus *Dispatch* sees it,

> "is that the reform forces, with the weapon of recall, have beaten the open-town program and have at least put into office a mayor who is pledged to law enforcement. Whether or not he will keep his promises remains to be seen. He has raised doubt by his willingness to stand for anything that will win. His conversion to law and order, however, may be strengthened by the knowledge that if he proves to be a backslider he can be ousted."

When we turn to the Seattle press we naturally find the editors' judicial calm sadly ruffled by the tempest of political strife. If we were to believe the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, Mr. Gill's former administration was "inefficient, incompetent, and extravagant." The mayor brought the recall upon himself because "he failed to keep or respect his oath of office," "permitted gambling in violation of statutory law," and "was so lax in supervision and control of the police department that the city was given over to vice and graft." The only explanation *The Post-Intelligencer* can give of his victory is this: "Match a negative candidate, however clean and honest-minded, against a Hi Gill in an abnormal campaign, with tax bills coming in, and the result is seldom in doubt." Gill is not vindicated, we are assured; he is simply given another chance, and he is advised to make good by giving "this municipality an administration wholly different from the administration you gave it before." And it adds a word of personal counsel: "Stay on the water wagon."

Quite different is the case as presented by Mr. Gill's supporter, the Seattle *Times*. *The Post-Intelligencer's* denunciation of the previous Gill Administration is equaled, perhaps surpassed, by *The Times's* excoriation of Mr. Cotterill, who defeated Mr. Gill in the close election of two years ago, and who was conspicuous in the campaign for Mr. Trenholme, the defeated candidate at this month's election. In his two years as Mayor, it is asserted, "crimes have multiplied fourfold, and the efficiency of the police has decreased 50 per cent." A more significant statement and one containing a hint of some of the "cross-currents" that elected Gill is this:

> "Every species of alleged freedom has degenerated into practical license, until even the hoboes and the I. W. W.'s have ruled the city with a rod of iron!
>
> "The riots in Seattle during Potlatch week were the direct and positive outcome of Cotterill's alliance with the red-flag followers, and his determination to protect the guttersnipes and the criminals of the city."

Then comes the pious ejaculation:

> "Thank God Cotterillism is dead!
>
> "Thank God that Seattle will once more have a chance to raise her head in a business way, and will once more go to the front as she did prior to the days of the Burns outfit and the cranky reformation undertaken by a lot of zealots who simply wanted to put themselves in the limelight without regard to the destruction of business."

Rather different, tho suggestive, is the view of the near-by Portland *Oregonian*, which calls Gill's reelection "a repudiation of the attempted domination of Seattle by the so-called 'big interests'"—

> "The 'rich men' of Seattle were the acknowledged sponsors of Mr. Trenholme. Seattle would have none of him or them."

Mayor-elect Gill does not attribute his election "to any particular desire to vindicate me, had I needed vindication," but he does regard it "as a tribute to the ultimate inherent sense of justice of the American character." He declares himself unspeakably grateful "to those who have so loyally supported me in the past with a devotion with which few men have ever been honored, as well as to those who appear to have believed that I was the most available man for the position, all things considered." He promises to get rid of the present chief of police and to run the Mayor's office "in such a way as at least to vastly improve the financial situation of the city."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Nobody has thought to nominate Colonel Goethals for President of Mexico.—*Los Angeles Express.*

The Mexican outlaw is almost as much of a nuisance as the American in-law.—*Boston Transcript.*

Not yet has a squad of the I. W. W. hurled itself against the portals of a bath-house.—*New York Press.*

The suffragettes are now engaged in revising the Bible. They'll probably want to call it Norah's ark.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Aviator Atwood has taken a second wife. Usually it's the wife of the aviator who takes a second husband.—*New York Telegraph.*

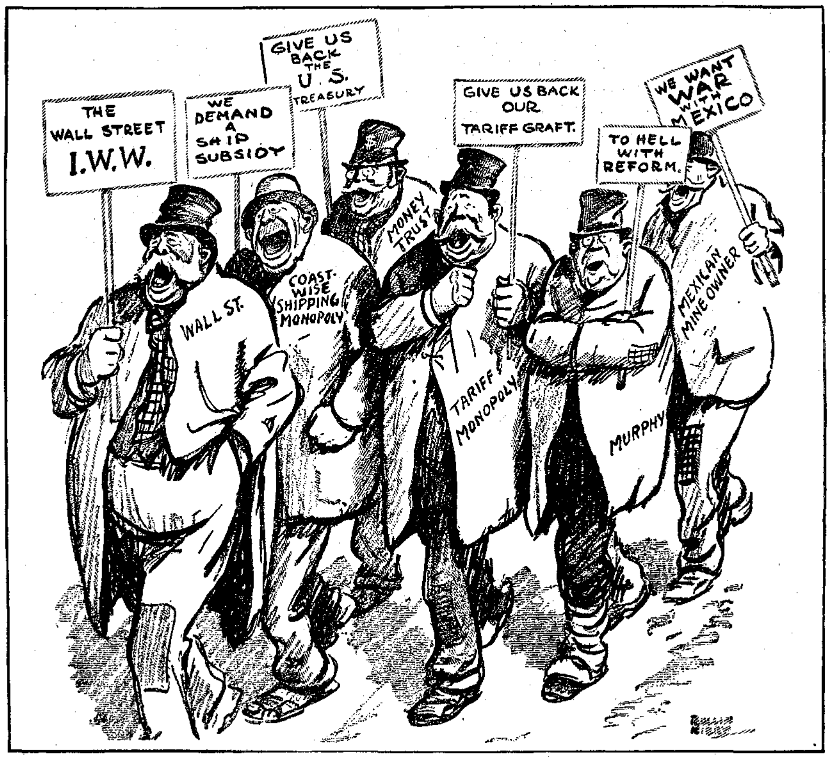
President Wilson says that Uncle Sam can afford to wait. Here's hoping the Americans in Mexico can, too.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Monroe Doctrine may reach from the aurora borealis to Tierra del Fuego, but it seems to be sagging slightly at the center.—*Washington Post.*

One extremely sobering reflection is that, if anybody should go down and subdue Mexico, somebody would have to keep her subdued.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

An American railroad man has accepted a post as manager of an English railway—possibly in the hope of escaping the searching criticisms of Mr. Brandeis.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

General Carranza's appointment of a commission to investigate the Benton case displays a remarkable knowledge of our own methods of side-tracking an awkward issue.—*Wall Street Journal.*



THE WALL STREET I. W. W.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

Civil war is a decided misnomer for the Mexican revolution.—*Denver Times.*

Advices from Washington indicate that there will be no Moore diplomacy there.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Felix Diaz says he is in the hands of his friends. A dangerous position for a Mexican to be in.—*Toledo Blade.*

Are we suffering from too much Government in business, or too little business in Government?—*Wall Street Journal.*

That Delaware chicken-thief who left $90 in a hen-house which he robbed evidently wished to indicate his intention of paying for the fowls on the instalment plan.—*Houston Chronicle.*

A Chicago woman and her husband had a fight at the polls. Getting the home influence into the ballot, as it were.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Who says that the Progressive party can't come back? The steamship lines are still running to South America.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer.*

If Al Jennings, Oklahoma's ex-convict candidate, is really reformed, what a pity it was to let him get back into politics.—*Commercial Appeal.*

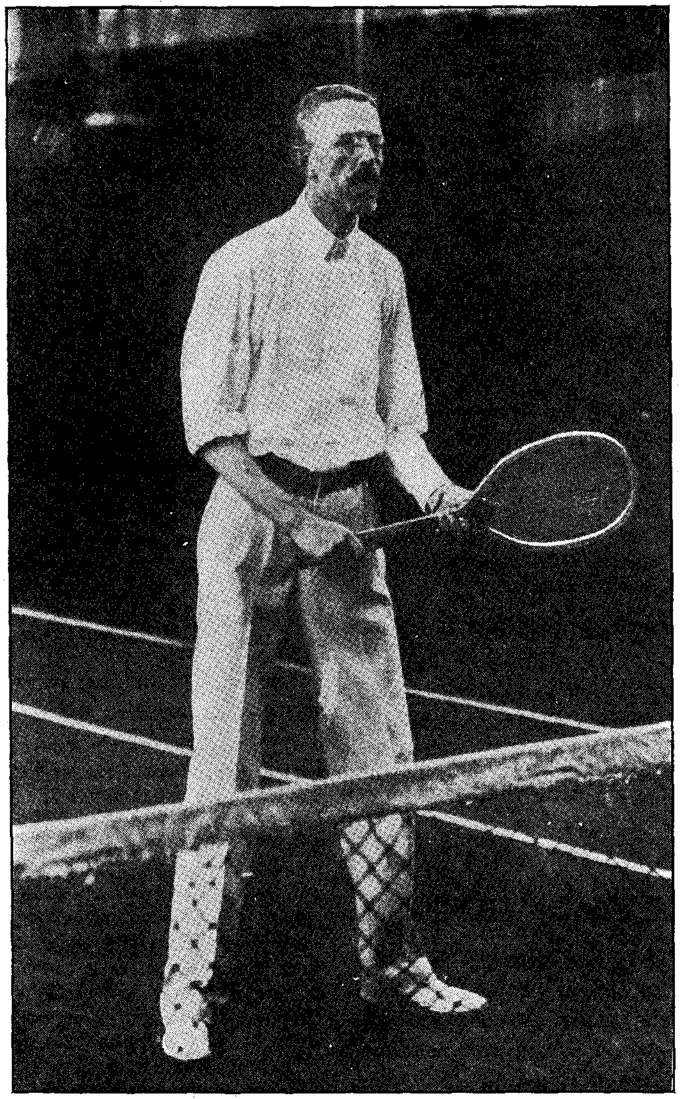
Baseball having received the stamp of royal approval, we shall expect to see it become quite the fad on this side of the Atlantic this season.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I understand Villa and Villa understands me," chirps Venustiano Carranza. Which probably is the reason they eye each other so closely.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

SWEDEN TORN BY MILITARISM

KING AND PEOPLE in Sweden have come to loggerheads on the question of the increase of the Army and the prolongation of the term of service. At Stockholm, on a recent occasion, 30,000 peasants, gathered from various points in the Kingdom, made a demonstration before the Royal Palace to protest against the prolongation of military service and the imposition of new war taxes without the consent of the people through their representatives in Parliament. While the people of Sweden are trembling in the fear of becoming trampled upon, like Finland, by the remorseless heel of Russia, or threatened on their coast by the Navy of Germany, they are angry with the King because he has violated the principle of constitutional government and has attempted to enforce his own will without consulting either his ministry or his people. It will be recalled that King Gustav is the great-grandson of that Bernadotte who stood guard beside the scaffold on the Place de la Concorde when Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were beheaded. This historical incident is alluded to by the *Dagens Nyheter* (Stockholm), which is the organ of Mr. Karl Staaf, the minister whose counsels the King has defied. It regrets that "Gustav V. has not learned the lesson of a fatal absolutism." The consequence of the King's action has been that the cabinet of Mr. Staaf has resigned and its successor is a new cabinet, under Mr. Hammerskjoeld, which the Stockholm paper styles "a mere cabinet of reaction, which will be opposed without compromise by the Liberal block as soon as it takes its seat in the chamber." The King's demand for an immediate vote of money and for a law imposing a longer term of military service may be in harmony with the mind of his people so far as their dread of invasion lies, but it is apparently opposed to their feeling of popular pride and independence. The Riksdag has been dissolved, and the King hopes that a new one will prove more compliant. The new Prime Minister, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has an international reputation as a promoter of peace and is a statesman who would wish to preserve his country in that condition of secure neutrality which she so much craves. To quote further:



CAN HE PUT IT OVER?

King Gustav V. is determined to increase his Army and prolong the term of service, despite the opposition of Parliament and people.

"Hammerskjoeld in wide foreign circles is well known as a member of the Hague Conferences for international arbitration, while in 1904 he was the Swedish member of the Court of International Arbitration at The Hague, and his connection with Germany lies in his distinguished services as President of the Court of Arbitration in the Casa-Blanca affair."

The throne, as the London *Daily Mail* believes, may even totter in the coming struggle. Of the first appearance of the new ministry in the Riksdag and of the Premier's first speech this paper remarks:

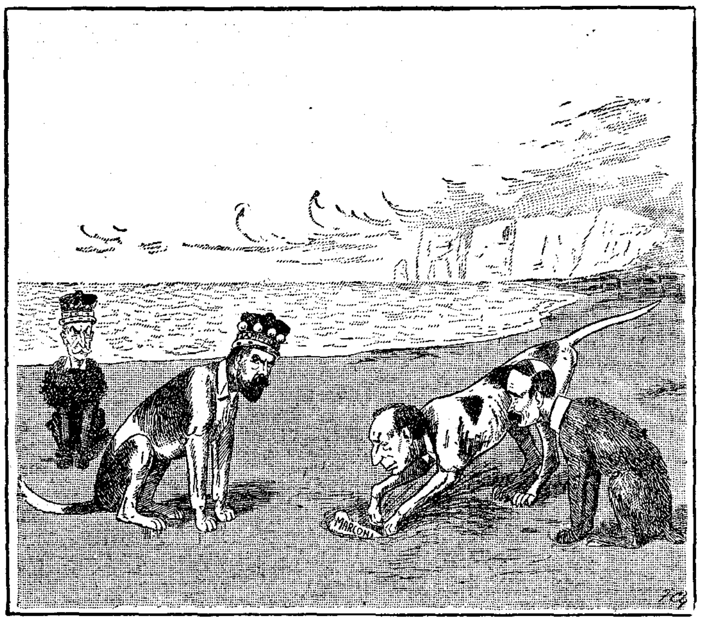
"Baron Hammerskjoeld declared that he had accepted the King's summons in order to carry through the army reforms and to save the bill from drowning in the waves of constitutional strife. He then announced that Parliament would be dissolved with the least possible delay, in order to give the people an opportunity of expressing their will at the new elections.

"From the debate it is evident that the Liberal and Socialist parties will make the political and constitutional points raised by the King's speech the basis of their campaign at the elections. The fight will be sharp, and pregnant with consequences; it is even possible that a King's crown may be at stake."

The dread of Russia is said to be at the root of Gustav's desire for a stronger army, a dread aroused by Russian military activities along the Swedish frontier. The *Pester Lloyd* assures Sweden that Russia has no hostile plans, but is merely nervous about the possible inroads of Germany upon the Baltic. The defensive measures against Germany that roused Swedish fears are thus sketched:

"The nerves of the Russian colossus are extremely sensitive. During the past year the western section of the giant realm—Finland—was the field of her nervous activity. Strategic railroads were built running from the Russian interior to the heart of Finland. Everywhere new barracks and fortresses appeared. Finland resembled a military camp. Russian officers swarmed into neighboring Sweden, and explored, disguised as laboring men, the secrets of the little Kingdom. Sweden is rich in fine harbors and Russia's growing Navy impetuously strives to burst forth from the confinement of the inland Black Sea. A fear arose in Sweden that her peaceful neutrality was threatened. The Swedes began to dread Russia."

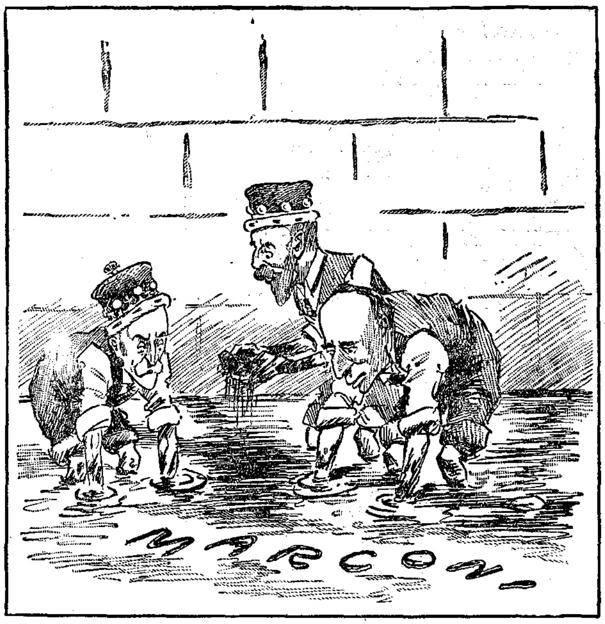
The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) blames Germany,



DIGGING UP THE OLD BONE.

There is no meat on it, but they want something to worry at.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE MUD-LARKS.

—*Daily News* (London).

SADLY IRREVERENT VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PEERS BY LIBERAL CARTOONISTS, WHO PICTURE

however, for exciting the Russophobia of Sweden, and remarks:

"Here, as everywhere else, is revealed the same persistent, systematic, untiring activity of Pan-Germanism. . . . At the very gates of the Russian capital it rouses the fears and suspicions of the peaceful Swedish population. . . . Using Russia as a bugbear, the Germans urge the Swedish people to accept the protection of Germany. As this plan develops further, all the nations that speak Saxon dialects must lose their independence and unite under the rule of the Prussian King."

The same paper announces reassuringly that Russia has no designs whatever on Sweden:

"We do not threaten Sweden, as we did two hundred years ago, and do not want anything of her except kind neighborliness. Sweden's position obliges her to non-intervention in the affairs of the great Powers, and the more clearly she understands this the better it will be for her."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SALE OF BRITISH TITLES OF NOBILITY

THE HOMAGE that is paid in the British Isles to the members of the nobility may or may not be moderated by the revelations, now being made, that many of the titles are merely rewards for heavy campaign contributions. Generosity is apparently considered so noble a trait that, when exercised toward the party in power, the giver is declared to be of noble blood, to endless generations. In this country such gifts were repaid in former years, the opposition press always averred, by ambassadorships and other high appointive posts and even by nominations for governor, senator, and vice-president. In Britain it is the House of Lords itself that is protesting against a practise of which some of its members are beneficiaries, and is thus helping to discredit its own branch of the Government, which the Liberal party is trying to overthrow. Yet its aim in this almost suicidal endeavor, as we read in the British press, is to besmirch the Liberals, alleging that they have been engaged in the sale of peerages. Thus they hope to cause a revulsion of feeling, drive the Liberals from office, come back to power, and preserve the House of Lords from ruin. The Peers have passed the following resolution, proposed by Lord Selborne, who led the debate:

"That a contribution to party funds should not be a consideration to a Minister when he recommends any name for an honor to his Majesty; and it is desirable that effectual measures should be taken in order to assure the nation that Governments, from whatever political party they are drawn, will act according to this rule; and that this House requests the concurrence of the House of Commons in the foregoing resolution."

Lord Selborne voiced this startling apprehension:

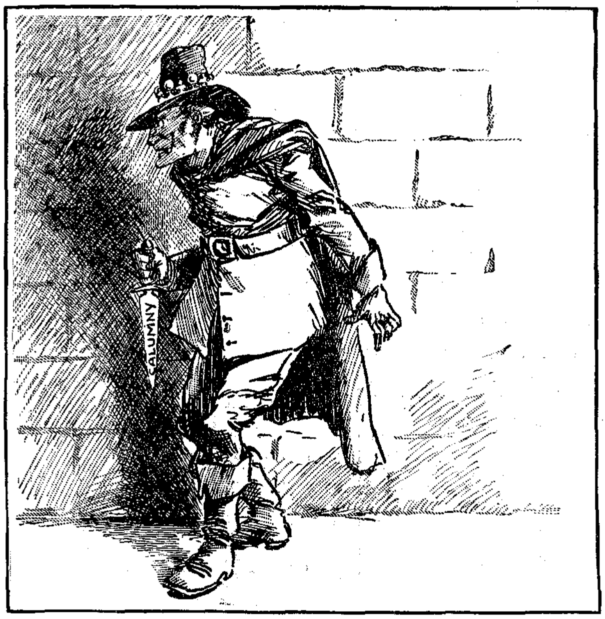
"I must confess fear that unless the present tendency receives a salutary check, the day will come when men will offer to buy the Victoria Cross. It is quite incomprehensible, I agree, that any one should wish to possess a cross so acquired, but there is a great deal about this question that is incomprehensible."

Then he proceeded to detail how these mercenary transactions are done:

"There is a widely prevalent belief that persons are often recommended for these honors whom no one would have thought would be recommended if they had not contributed to party funds. That prevailing belief takes three forms, as I know not only from the press but from a very voluminous correspondence on the subject. It is believed that persons who have social ambition, or whose wives have social ambition, and who have really no claim at all to receive an honor, can purchase it if they go to the right place. Again, the belief takes this form, that there have been cases where social ambition has never entered into the soul of the rich man, but he has been tempted and the honor has been actually offered to him on condition that he would make this contribution. The third case is of rather a different kind, but still, I maintain, a very grave evil. That is the case of men who have really done public service and whom public opinion would be content to see honored, but who have had pressure—I would almost say brutal pressure—put on them to make a contribution to party funds which they did not wish to make and in some cases could not afford."

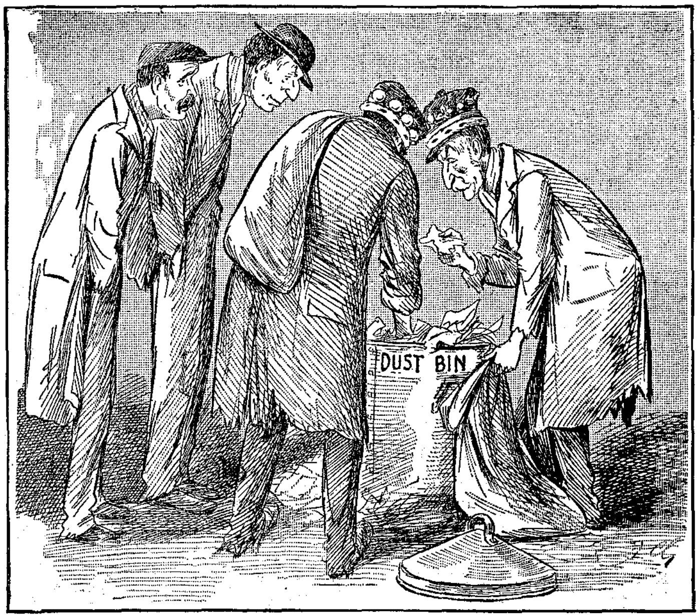
While the House of Lords has thus cleansed its bosom of the perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart, the London press has taken it up, and we read in the London *Times* this editorial comment on the "sale of titles":

"A cynic once observed that rich men paid into the party funds and were made peers, while poor men were paid out of them and made slaves. The exaggeration crystallized the truth rather than distorted it. It is a notorious blemish on our public life that it is possible for men of wealth, without any other claim to distinction, by sufficiently large and repeated donations to the party exchequers, to establish a claim for a knighthood, baronetcy, or peerage that sooner or later will be recognized as valid. Far too many honors are unquestionably the outcome of an indefensible cash transaction, and thus vitiate those that are bestowed as the reward of merit, and by so doing lower the



THE LAST FIGHT.

—*Daily News* (London).



LES CHIFFONIERS.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THEM AS MUCK-RAKERS HUNTING FOR ANYTHING TO BESMIRCH THE PARTY NOW IN POWER.

prestige of the Crown. One inevitable consequence of this is the creation of false and confusing values. Things can not be well with a country that accepts at its face value a system of honors that it believes to be contaminated with huckstering and intrigue and that pays all the outward forms of respect to men who have little or nothing but their wealth to offer as a credential to esteem. The habits and attitudes of mind that are thereby induced work throughout the intermingled worlds of society and politics with a subtle and degrading perniciousness. Only the united efforts of the best men of all parties, backed up by a healthy and vigilant opinion outside, and operating in the light of fixt principles, can now uproot them."

The London *Evening Standard*, an opposition organ, says "We are doing our best to establish Tammany Hall at Westminster to corrupt our public life at its source." The London *Nation* calls the party fund "the Achilles Heel of Liberalism" and the "clay foot of democracy," and the London *Daily News* makes this thrust at Lloyd-George's campaign against the dukes:

"How was the land campaign financed? The dukes were denounced at the expense of persons who were ready to pay to be dukes. Democracy knew little of politics, and would only vote under costly pressure. Prime Ministers turned a blind eye to what was going on, and eschewed the tree of knowledge of good and evil."

But the Liberal *Daily News* regards the agitation as a mere "party move" and a "plot of the Peers" against Premier Asquith. Mr. A. P. Nicholson, writing in this paper, exclaims:

"It is the vendetta of the House of Lords against the Liberal party and their Parliament Act, for this may be the last fight. The Peers know well that the present House of Lords will vanish if the Liberal party is returned at the next general election."

The Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) regards the movement favored by the Lords as quixotic, and makes this defense of the award of honors for consideration received:

"It is a general consensus of opinion that the method is not corrupt, and that it even avoids the evils of corruption. We see in other countries parties financed by great financial corporations or wealthy individuals who expect their reward in what is called a pull over the legislature. In this country the man who gets rewarded with a peerage receives a consideration which has no effect on the course of policy. The account is squared in legislation and policy in the one case, with an honor and a seat in the House of Lords in the other. The mere fact that a man takes a peerage in such circumstances is proof that his claims are exhausted, and, so far as the public are concerned, in an innocent way."

AMERICAN VS. BRITISH RAILWAYS

THE WRATH of the British daily press at the idea that Britain is so lacking in railroad men that one has to be imported from America is not shared by a weighty London financial organ which knows the railway situation there thoroughly. *The Statist* disagrees with the angry papers we quoted last week and thinks that Lord Claud Hamilton was right in selecting Mr. Henry W. Thornton, of the Long Island road, to run the Great Eastern Railway of England. When it compares American and British railways, it finds it is a case of "Science vs. Rule of Thumb," with the science on our side of the water and the thumb-rule on the other. It goes on to lecture the British in these terms:

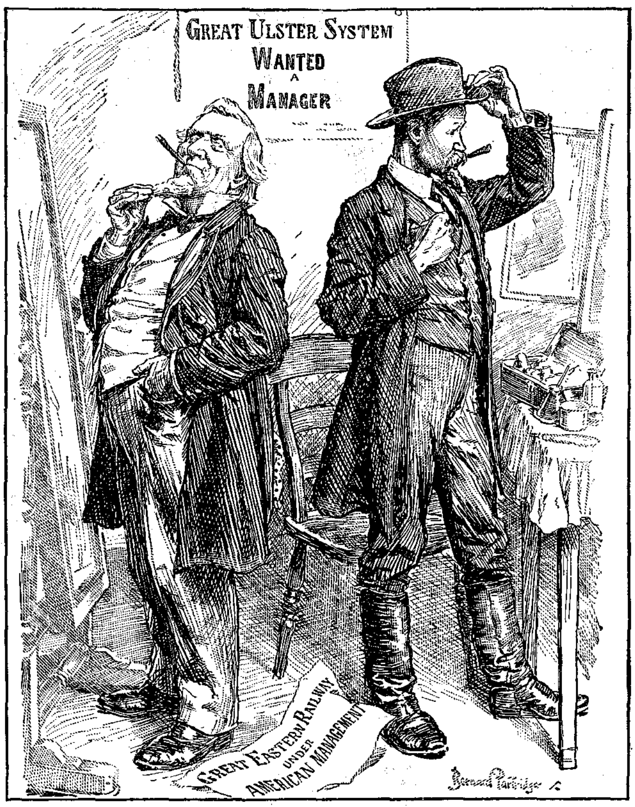
"The criticisms and comments of a great many persons who for many years have desired to assist their country and their countrymen to place the railway industry of Great Britain in a condition of the highest efficiency have for the most part fallen on deaf ears. Their efforts to induce railway officials, directors, and chairmen to recognize the value of scientific data and a scientific education in railway-traffic problems have been in a large measure frustrated by the unscientific training and active hostility of persons to whom they wished to bring advantage. Men in the service who saw the defects of rule-of-thumb methods in an age of science were cold-shouldered, and even threatened with dismissal if they ventured to give expression to their views. Lecturers at the classes for railway officials were forbidden to refer to the scientific data by means of which alone railway officials could be trained in the science of railway transportation, while well-known railway experts who were bold and honest enough to indicate where things were wrong and how they might be righted were treated with scant courtesy. And now the chairman of a great company, who has himself supported the old rule-of-thumb, happy-go-lucky methods, not only tells the world that the officers of British railways are practically useless, but hands over one of the prizes of the railway profession to a man who has been trained upon lines which the informed have for many years desired to introduce into this country!"

The principal fault in the practical carrying out of a railway system in England is the want of knowledge, of cohesion, and of harmony between the various departments. The superintendence of a master mind capable of coordinating the various divisions is necessary, declares this organ, and such men are not trained in England:

"Every man does his little bit of work without knowing what other men are doing, or the relation of his task to the total result. It is impossible to train even junior officials, let alone general managers, unless some one has a clear view of the complete work that requires to be accomplished. At the present time individual officials are very much in the condition of members of a football team playing in a fog—team work is out of the question, and each player runs hither and thither without being aware whether he is running toward or away from the goal.

"In the early days of railways it was impossible to train men in scientific operation, as neither the experience nor the data existed. But every educated man—and the chairmen and directors of British railways were selected for their posts because they were educated men—is aware that valuable experience ought to have been gained in time by comparing the attainments of one year with another, and of one company with another. From the early days of railways until now, surprizing as it may be to the public, railway directors and chairmen have never thought it worth while either to know themselves, or to see that information was at the disposal of their staffs, of the amount of work that a railway performed for the capital and revenue expended upon it. They never sought to obtain complete information concerning the businesses for which they were responsible; indeed, they have never realized or appreciated the necessity of building railways at no greater outlay of capital than is warranted by the volume and density of the traffic, taking into account the degree of economy with which the traffic can be handled and conveyed, the rates and fares obtainable, the rates of wages and salaries, and the interest upon the sums expended. It is obvious that no railway can be scientifically or efficiently run without full knowledge of all these essentials; but hitherto no attention has been paid to any of these matters.

"Not only has there been no attempt at coordination between the respective departments which raise and spend capital, which fix the rates and fares for goods and passengers, and which collect, handle, and convey the traffic, but the persons responsible have hitherto imagined that there is no need for them to know what other departments are doing or can perform. Moreover, general managers, chairmen, and directors, who, at any rate, ought to ask for the information from the various departments and coordinate it into a complete whole, have never even thought of obtaining it.



DESPERATE REMEDIES.

COLONEL HERBERT H. ASQUITH (to Colonel Andrew B. Law, on observing that he also has taken a leaf out of Lord Claud Hamilton's book)—"Guess you won't cut any ice, Bonar, unless you shave that mustache off." —*Punch* (London).

"The result is that the railway industry in this country has developed in a haphazard and unscientific manner, involving the waste of vast sums of capital and of revenue, to the detriment of all concerned, shareholders, staff, and public."

It is admitted by one eminent financial and trade authority, L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., that Mr. Thornton may teach England some things that are good, but he adds caustically that American railways are no example to English roads when it comes to safeguarding human life. He begins, modestly:

"Our dirty old stations, our disconnected and usually buried railroad termini, our faddy engines, our baby trucks, our exorbitant fares and freight-rates, our obsolete railway accounts, our lines where they are not wanted, and our parallel lack of lines where they are wanted—these and other things call aloud for intervention, and if Mr. H. W. Thornton does a little better for us in respect of any of these things—he can not do much, for the faults are largely inherent in a system which Mr. Thornton has no power to alter—we shall be infinitely obliged to him."

But he then turns upon the American system as regards its safety, and says:

"There is one especial and particular thing about American railway methods which it is just as well to call attention to at this moment, as much in the interests of American railway passengers and railway servants as our own. I refer to American Railway Butchery.

"Too many railway servants are killed in the British railway service. The number is about four hundred a year, and we often justly reproach ourselves with the fact. Taking passengers, railway servants, and others together, British railway work kills about 1,000 and injures about 8,000 persons every year.

"But as compared with the statistics of America our railway fatality figures look small indeed.

"The latest report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, in its chapter on Railway Accidents, gives the following terrible and accusing figures for 1911 and 1912:

"Killed and wounded on United States railways:

	1911	1912
Killed	10,816	10,909
Wounded	153,822	174,200
Totals	164,638	185,109

"When allowance is made for the fact that the United States population is greater than ours, and that the mileage is greater (altho the number of passengers is not greater), these figures remain an awful reproach to American railway methods. It is not a railway service; it is a warfare against the American public."

The technical journals of London are almost unanimous in condemning Lord Claud Hamilton's depreciation of home-grown railway managers, but they acquiesce in the appointment of Mr. Thornton as a man who has had experience in the largest suburban electrical railway in the United States and therefore is likely to prove of use to the Great Eastern. *The Electrical Review* says of the Chairman's statement:

"As an indication of the intention of the Great Eastern Company to utilize electrical methods and to acquire the benefit of the widest experience, this statement should be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The Board expect criticism of their appointment, and Lord Claud replied by anticipation to some such criticisms."

"We neither believe with Lord Claud Hamilton that it would not have been possible to find an Englishman capable of filling this position," remarks *The Electrician*, "nor do we agree with those who think that the doom of the British railway chief has been sounded." "Mr. Thornton," according to *The Engineer*, "will be welcomed just as heartily as many hundreds of British engineers have been welcomed in America. The exchange of men and of ideas can not do us harm and it may do much good." *The Railway News* observes judiciously that Lord Claud's criticisms "will do good in directing still further attention to the vital importance of the training of the rising generation of railwaymen in an all-round knowledge of railway operations, and fitting them to take wide responsibilities." *The Railway Gazette* blames the cumbrous board of railway directors and adds:

"Possibly the best type of board is a small one composed of financiers and practical railway men, such as are to be found in the Argentine railway group and our leading steamship companies, with an inside committee of expert directors. The day for the titled or country gentleman director *per se* is over."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EFFICIENT INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

THE BUILDING of Gary, Indiana, was a nine-days' wonder. At the behest of a group of steel magnates a city grew up like magic on the open prairie—a city with factories, houses, public buildings, well-paved streets, water, electricity, and all the rest of it, literally built to order. The "nine days" have passed, and the wonder of the town's becoming has well-nigh been forgotten. The people who are now talking about Gary are the educators—discussing the interesting way in which this industrial city is teaching the children of the workers to be workers themselves—and good workers, not merely boys and girls who play at working. How this up-to-date system of practical industrial education is the realization of one man's ideals is told in an article reprinted from *The Hardware Age* by *American Industries* (February). We read:

HIS PUPILS KNOW HOW.

William A. Wirt has devised a system of industrial education in the schools of Gary, Ind., which makes the pupil consider costs of time, material, and tools in his work, and trains him for present-day efficiency.

"The principal idea of this man, William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools, was to incorporate thoroughly in school work the plan of industrial education. Not the form of industrial work which is applied in many of our school systems, but work which called for actual, practical results, for the production of things which were of real value —work which demanded that the pupils learn not only the manual efforts which were required to produce a certain article, but which included the cost of that article, the value of time, of material, of tools. The result is that the finished pupil leaves that school having learned to do a thing in the best way, with the least expenditure of time or money, prepared, if he does care to follow any of the trades which he has studied, to be of greatest service to an employer.

"When a pupil has reached the seventh grade in those schools he is offered in addition to the academic courses the opportunity to learn drafting, printing, sheet-metal work, foundry and forge work, plumbing, heating, electrical work, cabinet-making, pattern-making, machine-shop work, or painting.

"All of these departments, in addition to many others, are housed in a single building. In fact, everything from the kindergarten to the highest classes are included in this same plant. They call their schools 'plants' in Gary, yet the Emerson school, the first of these advance-method school buildings, requires but little more space than the average high school in a city of similar size.

"One feature which immediately impresses itself on the visitor is the absence of force. Human nature in child or man rebels at being forced to do anything. The courses in Gary schools are purely elective. A program of studies is mapped out, but the pupils take those which they prefer. Thus they are led instead of being driven, and with the result that they love their school, its work, and, putting forth the best that is in them, accomplish the greatest results. None of the industrial courses is compulsory, yet all the classes are filled.

"For instance, a boy wishes to study drafting. He first obtains permission from his parents, bringing them into close touch with the school work. He enters that department under the tutelage of an experienced man. He takes up the preliminary drawing, then goes into further details. He is given plans to draw, which means that he must solve the problems of floor loads from his text-books. He must study the theoretical to do the practical. As he progresses he requires additional instruments. These he supplies for himself. Should he not make proper headway in this line he is allowed to drop it and take up another."

The work in the school is handled like that in a large manufacturing plant, as is shown by the following instance, given by the author:

"A number of new desks are required. The drafting-room is called upon for plans and details; these in turn are passed to the various departments with orders for a certain number of the article which they make in that particular department. These departments make requisition on the stock rooms for the raw material required. Pupils in charge of these departments deliver the material and charge it. The completed product is charged to the school or department to which it is delivered. Costs of each operation are carefully computed, using the union scale as to wages. This places a fixt value on the work and the pupil is interested in producing greatest results at the least cost.

"In addition the work done is such as to save the schools the cost of outside labor. They are working now on plans in their drafting-rooms for schools which are to be built, the printing-shop does the bulletin, announcement, and some text-book work. All through each department the same procedure is followed. In short, the industrial departments in Gary schools are self-sustaining to the point of paying for all material used and for the cost of the instructors. . . . . .

"But it is not all work at the Gary schools. Prominent in the planning of grounds and buildings was the allowance for playgrounds, which assume the proportions of parks. These grounds are at the disposal of the pupils at all times. They play during school hours and out. Everywhere is the spirit of freedom, the spirit of honor, of clean manhood, influences which tend to develop the initiative. It is in this environment that the children of Gary are being raised. The superintendent has made the schools and grounds the most popular place in the city. Thus the playgrounds or the shops get the time which under other circumstances would be devoted to the streets and alleys."

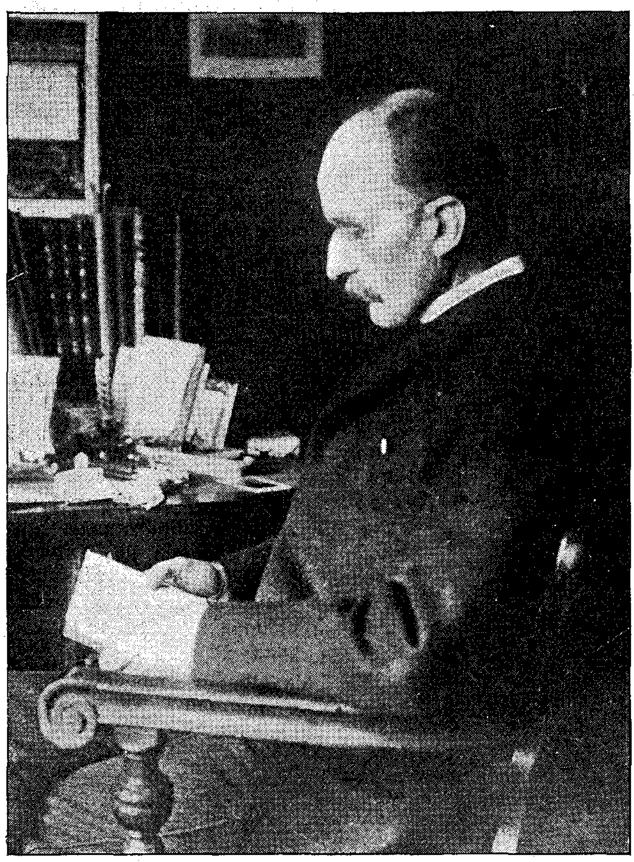
Nor are these schools for the young alone:

"Another fact of interest is the work done by adults at night. The man who is forced to earn a living during the day, who is in a machine-shop, for instance, wishes to learn some operation which will not be given him in his daily work until he is capable. He goes to school at night. He takes up lathe work, comes when he wishes, stays as long as he will. He masters the machine, goes to his employer and demonstrates his ability, is in line for a better position. It is in this and similar ways that the Gary schools have wound themselves inseparably into the lives of both parents and children.

"From 5.30 until past 6 in the afternoon one may see an interesting sight on the main street of Gary. From the lake comes marching, filling the wide sidewalks on either side of the street, the army of steel-workers. These are the fathers of the children which Gary's schools are working for, are teaching to become finished mechanics rather than laborers, have placed on a higher plane—uplifted."

A MOVING-PICTURE WORLD

THE MOVEMENTS of the figures in a moving picture seem perfectly continuous, but, of course, they are not so in reality. What we see is made up of separate images, each of which remains motionless on the screen for a definite period and then gives place to another. The illusion of continuity is often perfect, but, as every one knows, it is only an illusion after all, due to the extremely short intervals during which each picture of the series is presented to the eye. Is the continuity of the material world similarly an illusion?



PROF. MAX PLANCK, RECTOR OF BERLIN UNIVERSITY,

Who holds that matter, force, and motion do not glide on smoothly, but move in a series of tiny jumps, like a moving-picture film.

We have long believed that it is, so far as the structure of matter is concerned. Water looks continuous, but we believe it to be made up of separate molecules, which escape notice only because they are very small. Not long ago we quoted in this department a description of the theories of Prof. Max Planck, of Berlin University, according to which not only matter but also force and motion must be denied strict continuity. According to Planck, the world does not glide on smoothly, but moves in a series of tiny jumps. Since we printed this article Professor Planck has been elected rector of his university, the highest office in its gift, and in his inaugural discourse, pronounced on October 15 last, he has some interesting things to say about his theory. Our translation is from an extract printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 14) where we read, in substance, as follows:

"Suppose a mass of water in which violent winds have produced a train of very high waves. After the wind has ceased, the waves still maintain themselves and go from one shore to another. Then takes place a characteristic change. The energy of motion of the longer and larger waves gradually changes, especially when they meet the shore or other solid objects, into that of shorter and smaller waves, until finally the waves become so small as to be quite invisible. This is the well-known change of visible motion into heat, of mass movement into molecular movement.

"But this process does not go on indefinitely; it finds a natural limit in the size of the atoms. The larger the atoms are, the sooner comes the end of this subdivision of the total energy of movement.

"Now suppose a similar process with undulations of light and heat; suppose that the rays emitted by a powerfully incandescent body are concentrated into a closed cavity by mirrors and there continually reflected to and fro. Here also will take place a progressive transformation of the radiant energy into shorter and shorter waves. According to classic theory we should expect that the whole energy of the radiation should finally be confined to the ultra-violet part of the spectrum.

"Now, not the slightest trace of any such phenomenon can be discovered in nature. The transformation reaches, sooner or later, a perfectly clear and well-determined limit, and after this the state of the radiation is stable in all respects.

"To make this fact agree with the classic theory the most diverse attempts have been made; but it has been shown that the contradiction penetrates too deeply into the roots of the theory to leave them intact. So the only thing to do is to overhaul the foundations of the theory.

"In the case of the water-waves the subdivision of their energy of motion came to an end because the atoms retained the energy in a certain way, because each atom represents a determinate quantity of matter, which can move only as a whole. Also in the light and heat radiation, altho it is quite immaterial in its nature, there must be certain processes in action that retain the energy in determinate quantities and retain them the more powerfully as the waves are shorter and the vibrations more rapid."

How should we represent the production of "quanta" of this kind, which are purely dynamic in nature? This, Professor Planck tells us, is a point on which no one can yet speak with assurance. Perhaps it may be done by assuming that no source is able to give out energy until the energy has reached at least a certain value, just as a rubber tube in which air is gradually compress projects its contents suddenly when the enclosed mass of air has reached a definite volume. He goes on:

"In any case, the hypothesis of quanta has led to the idea that there are in nature changes that are not continuous, but explosive. I need only remind you that this representation is made acceptable by the discovery and close study of radioactive phenomena. The hypothesis of quanta has so far enabled us to obtain results in better accord with existing measurements of radiation than those of all preceding theories.

"But there is something further. If it is a point in favor of a new hypothesis that it is verified even in regions to which it was not expected to apply, at the outset, the hypothesis of quanta may surely claim an advantage. I desire to call attention here only to a single striking circumstance. Since we have succeeded in liquefying air, hydrogen and helium, an abundant and new field of experimentation has opened to research in the domain of the low temperatures, and already a whole series of new and extremely surprizing results has come to light.

"To heat a piece of copper from −250° to −249°, that is, by one degree centigrade, not the same quantity of heat is required as to heat it from 0° to 1°, but about thirty times less. If we started with an initial temperature lower still, we should find that the corresponding quantity of heat was still smaller, without assignable limit. This is directly contrary not only to all customary statements, but also to the requirements of the classic theory, for altho we learned more than a century ago to distinguish strictly between temperature and quantity of heat, we have nevertheless been led to the conclusion that even if these magnitudes are not exactly proportional, they vary at least in some parallel way.

"The hypothesis of quanta has completely cleared up this difficulty, and moreover has furnished another result of high importance, namely, that the forces which provoke heat-vibrations in a solid are precisely the same as those that produce elastic vibrations. We may thus now calculate from the elastic properties of a monatomic body its heat energy at different temperatures—a service that the classic theory has never been able to perform."

In fact, Professor Planck thinks, tho we are not yet able to define precisely the nature of a "quantum," the facts as now known make the denial of its existence extremely difficult.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRICKS IN MOTION-PICTURES

THE SECRET of most "parlor magic" is rapid motion. That is why the "trick photograph," altho not unknown before the days of the "movies," has been flourishing like a green bay-tree since the motion of the image on the screen gave it additional opportunities to get in its amusing work. We see daily in the moving-picture shows dozens of things that we know did not happen, and could not happen; but how they came to be so realistically portrayed passes the knowledge of most of us. Some of the secrets are betrayed by the writer of an article in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, March). He warns us that other secrets still are so carefully guarded that none may know them, so that no reader need fear that all illusion will be stript from the picture-play by the explanations that we shall now proceed to quote:

By courtesy of the Famous Players Film Co., New York.

BELASCO DREAMING OUT A NEW PLAY.

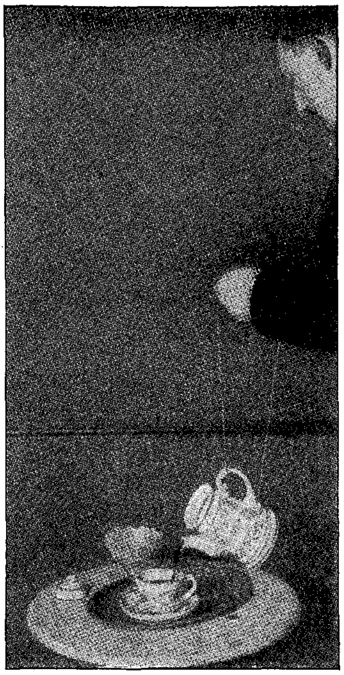
But the film must be printed from two negatives, or there is no dream.

"In a general way there are three methods of obtaining illusions by means of the camera: first, by periodically starting and stopping the camera in such a way that certain acts are performed by the players of the objects being filmed, during the time that the camera is stopt; secondly, by reversing the routine on certain portions of the film in relation to the remaining portions of the same film; and thirdly, by making two or more superimposed impressions on a single film.

"To be sure, every film-manufacturer has his own peculiar methods of taking trick-pictures, and almost every director in the employ of every manufacturer, but practically all of them depend primarily upon one of the three methods mentioned above, or upon the use of faked scenery and dummy figures.

"Films in which toy animals, tiny jointed dolls, or animated cartoons are shown furnish the best examples of the first class of trick-work mentioned, for in these views 'stop' pictures are used almost exclusively. Tools are made to perform their functions apparently without human aid, and the toy animals go through a regular circus performance, the position of whatever tool or animal is used being changed a fraction of an inch while the shutter of the camera is closed, so that in the succeeding picture it is clearly observed to have moved. Combining a whole series of such views one obtains action of a most surprizing sort. . . . . .

"A film called 'The Magic Coffee-pot,' popular some years ago, is an excellent example of the method used. Cords or strings of infinite fineness were attached to the coffee-pot, and the man shown in the illustration with elaborate carefulness moved the pot a fraction of an inch at a time, a picture being taken between each minute movement of the strings. In the finished picture the magic coffee-pot appeared to raise itself slowly from an upright position on the table and tip itself over the coffee-cup, when a stream of coffee ran from its mouth into the cup. Once the cup was filled the pot slowly righted itself and sank back into its original position. Lumps of sugar then chased themselves across the table, climbed up the side of the coffee-cup and tumbled in. The sugar was operated in a similar manner and each minute movement was filmed, one picture at a time.


"THE MAGIC COFFEE-POT,"
With its magic made plain.

"The method by which dummies are substituted for real players in some hair-raising scenes is practically the same. The players carry out the action called for by the scenario until the climax is reached, when the director calls 'Hold it!' and all the players stand rigidly in position without moving a muscle. Then a dummy, constructed to resemble exactly some leading player, is substituted for the living man, and when the camera is again started the audience is fooled into thinking that it is still looking at the living player. The dummy is then thrown over the cliff, drops from a lofty height, or is run over by an automobile, and the instant the apparently impossible feat is accomplished the director again calls 'Hold it!' and the real player again takes his place in the picture, arranging his body to correspond exactly with the position of the dummy. The camera is then started again and the action proceeds as usual, tho probably three out of every four persons in the audience are astonished at the death-defying deeds of the photo-player.

"It must not be imagined that players never take their lives in their hands, or never perform the feats they are supposed to accomplish in the pictures, for almost every day one reads of some player being really hurt while attempting some unusually hazardous piece of 'business.' But as a rule, when one sees an apparently impossible action on the screen it is pretty safe to assume that you have been fooled by a dummy, for so cleverly are these dummies constructed, and so quick is the substitution, that even the man who looks at pictures several hours each day is often deceived into thinking that a real player has risked his life to make a sensation.

"The second type of picture mentioned—that in which the usual routine of things is reversed—is best illustrated by the films in which smoke floats down a chimney, divers come flying out of the surf and land on a dock, running backward out of the picture, or objects leap from the floor onto a table. This type of picture is usually made by either a reversing crank on the camera being used, or by turning the camera upside down, tho in some studios it is accomplished by a special printing-machine, which feeds the negative film in a direction opposite to that of the positive during the process of printing, so that the relation of one portion of the film is reversed in regard to the portion which immediately precedes it."

In the third type of trick-picture, superimposed impressions are made on the same strip of film, as in the so-called "ghost" or "vision" scenes, in which a character seats himself before a fireplace and dreams of some incident in his past life. Such pictures are obtained, as a rule, by printing with two negatives on a single strip of positive film:

"Two separate scenes are really taken by the camera, one being the large scene in which the characters are appearing when they see the ghost or vision, and the other showing only the ghost or vision itself. When the last scene is printed against the dark background of the first scene, it appears on the screen as a thin, vaporous impression that strongly suggests the ordinary idea of a 'ghost,' and owing to the fact that the furniture or furnishings of the room shown in the first scene, or the outdoor background against which it was taken, shows dimly through the outlines of the ghost, as if it were transparent, is the illusion heightened. . . . . . .

"Substitution of small scale models for the actual subject has been followed in ordinary photography and in the making of novelty post-cards, etc., for so long that its application to the motion-picture need scarcely be discust. . . . . . .

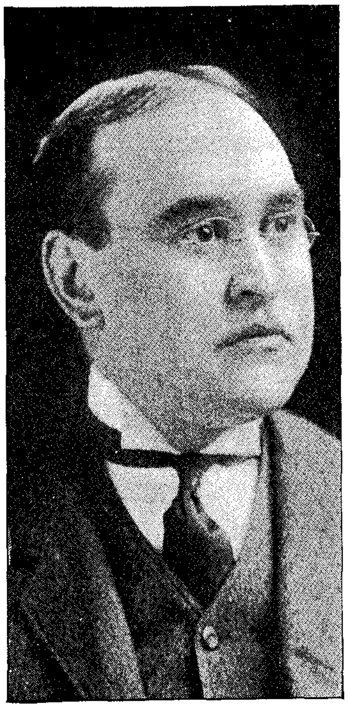
"Here again it is well to say that more and more frequently the real thing is being shown instead of the small scale substitute, for the film-manufacturer is becoming a realist in every sense of the word."

A NEW SOURCE OF RUBBER—What promises to be a new and large source of rubber supply, about to be opened in the Fiji Islands, is reported by *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 14). This paper notes that upon nearly all of the islands that comprise this British colony the wild bulia tree, which is exceedingly rich in rubber substance, grows profusely. It has long been known that its rubber percentage is larger than that of any other tree or shrub, far exceeding the Para rubber-tree and the guayule shrub in this respect. We are told that experiments that were made from time to time in tapping the bulia tree for the liquid rubber proved unsuccessful. The sap would not exude. But—

"Finally attention was directed to the fact that the guayule shrub in Mexico and southwestern Texas was being made a profitable source of rubber, the extraction being by means of crushing and a simple chemical process through which the shrub was put. It was decided to apply this method to the bulia tree, and it has proved so successful that steps are on foot to exploit the industry on a large scale. An enormous tonnage of the trees can be grown upon a small tract of land where they are planted and cultivated. There are enough wild trees, however, to provide a supply for many years to come. Owing to the fact that these islands are of comparatively small area and are well supplied with shipping facilities, the bulia trees are convenient to transportation. The bulia tree is of very rapid growth. It attains a size of eight to ten feet in one year. Experts who have analyzed the bulia rubber report that it is of as high quality as the best Para product."

PASSING OF "INSANITY"

THAT "INSANITY" is solely a legal or sociological concept, which has no further place in medicine, is the interesting assertion made by Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. Dr. White writes in *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, March), and he finds fault with the name of his own institution, for he assures us that it is time that the word "insane" and the word "hospital" should part company permanently. The term "hospital for the insane" is simply a misnomer, we are told. The "insane," to be sure, are mentally diseased, but not all the mentally diseased are insane. Many persons suffering from such diseases could best be cared for in a general hospital, and Dr. White recommends that in future all hospitals be fully equipped for work of this kind. When a fever patient becomes delirious we do not send him to an asylum, and some other persons who are "out of their heads" are equally out of place there. Writes Dr. White:



DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE,

Who holds that not all the people in the asylums are really insane, and thinks many merely need hospital care.

"The insane are so called only in the law. They are a group of the body social who are unable to get along, and it is in many instances merely an accident whether they are stamped with the legal term of insane—pauper, criminal, defective, or what not. Insanity, therefore, is a word used for the purpose of designating vaguely a certain type of social lack of adaptation and certain kind of conduct which renders the individual incapable of getting along in the community.

"Now, as a matter of fact, the so-called insane . . . are suffering from mental disease, but there are many persons suffering from mental disease who get along efficiently in the community, and who are not insane and could not be so designated, while there are large numbers of persons who come within the purview of some other group of officials than those that have to do with the State hospital, and are therefore designated as something else, who could equally be called insane if their path had led in a little different direction. For example, a large number of the so-called criminals are so merely by accident, and, if they had not happened to have done something which ran counter to a statute, their path would in all probability have led to a hospital for the insane. The same may be said of various other classes who have to be cared for by the public.

"It will thus be seen that the problem of mental disease is a large one and far-reaching. It is a problem which has never been adequately attacked from the standpoint of preventive medicine, and yet it is one which economically is of the greatest importance, because no class of people in the community probably cost more in dollars and cents to care for than the so-called insane. As it is at present, however, mental disease goes practically unrecognized, not only so far as our public hospitals are concerned, but so far as a large number of the practitioners of medicine are concerned, and no effort is made to help incipient cases previous to a frank outcrop of symptoms, which makes their incarceration necessary. In fact, these people have no place to go where they may get intelligent advice except in rare instances, and so the problem is not recognized until it becomes self-evident, and by that same token until the period has passed when treatment might avail."

The advantages of a psychopathic ward in every municipal hospital, where such cases as these could be taken and diagnosed, seem to Dr. White obvious. Every patient would then go to one central point; the pneumonia case would be assigned to the medical ward, the sufferer from appendicitis to the surgical ward, and the mentally diseased to the psychopathic ward. The patient feels here that he is a sick man like the others—not that he is a sort of pariah. Dr. White goes on:

"This introduction of the psychiatrist into the general hospital is to my mind filled with the greatest possibilities for medicine. We have always met in the medical and surgical wards the neurasthenic and the hysteric, but how rare it has been through the years that most of us have lived to see such cases treated intelligently, not to say sympathetically or understandingly. But the hysteric and the neurasthenic and such other patent conditions are by no means the only ones where the psychiatrist can be of inestimable service to the internist and the internist can be of inestimable service to the psychiatrist. There is literally a host of conditions that lie on the borderland between internal medicine and psychiatry. To mention one only, there is that immense group of fever deliria, of which every hospital always has innumerable cases at all times. The fever deliria will, no doubt, some day, throw a great deal of light on the function of the higher nervous centers, to say nothing of the possibilities on the organic side. In addition to this immense group of the fever deliria, there are hosts of other cases where internal medicine and psychiatry must needs meet, and the sooner the better. . . . . . .

"The general problem of the alcoholic must necessarily meet its solution in the psychiatrist's hands. . . . Patients that are admitted are admitted almost invariably because of some disturbances of conduct. . . . In addition to this, many of them have actually committed some overt act, perhaps homicide, and it is important that when under these circumstances a patient is brought to the hospital he should, at the earliest possible moment, be placed under the observation of those who are trained to deal with mental questions in their legal bearings in connection with the administration of the criminal law.

"In addition to all the above, and flowing naturally and inevitably from the conclusions reached, I believe that the general hospital should maintain an out-patient department for the advice and treatment of persons with mental disease. With such a machinery attached to the municipal hospital, there is no reason why all who are afflicted can not as readily seek aid as those with bodily disease. The details of transfer from the psychopathic ward to the larger State institutions should be made as simple as possible. Transfer should be made effective on a certificate of two properly qualified physicians, and the matter should not have to come into court at all unless it is brought there by the patient, his relatives, or some friends on his behalf. I would not close the courts to the so-called insane by any means, but I would not insist on a legal process, whether the patient wanted it or not; I would not insist, so to speak, on cramming an alleged constitutional right down the patient's throat at the expense of his life. We see to-day this process of commitment going on where nobody wants it. The patient does not want it, the patient's friends and relatives do not want it, and anybody who stands and watches it proceed recognizes on the face of it that it is a farce. I would, therefore, proceed to the matter of commitment in the simplest way. Leave the courts accessible to the patient if he wants to appeal for relief, and it will be surprizing how rare such appeals will be."

MOTOR-MAPS BY DICTOGRAPH—While logging the route for a motor-car tour of more than 120 miles, the secretary of the Automobile Club of St. Louis made use of an electrically operated talking-machine to note road directions. A photograph in *Popular Electricity and the World's Advance* (Chicago, February) shows him pressing the switch-button while dictating to the automatic stenographer in the rear seat. Says the writer:

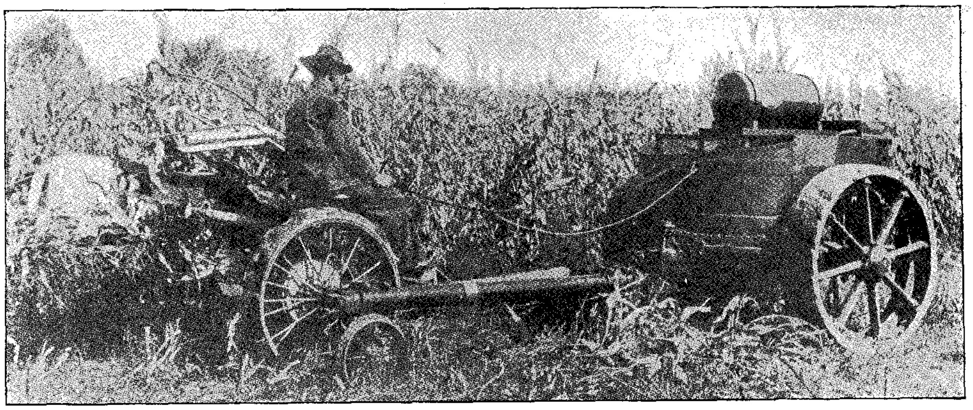
"There is a great advantage in this system over the method of dictating to a shorthand-writer, as it would be practically impossible to make notes while the car is in motion. To stop the car for every road direction noted, hundreds in all, would be a great waste of time and an inconvenience; therefore the talking-machine that can receive the dictation while traveling is a great help. All such features as bad spots in the road, landmarks, grades, railroad crossings, and dangerous curves can be noted in this manner as soon as observed. After making the trip with the machine, the notes were transcribed by a typist and the directions were printed for the benefit of motorists making the tour."

A MECHANICAL PLOW-HORSE

A FARM TRACTOR that is driven with reins, just like a horse, is described in *Motor World* (New York, January 15) in an article entitled "Replacing Farm Horses by Horse-power." Apparently the manipulation has been purposely arranged to make the driver feel at home, and doubtless many farmers who have hitherto shied at motor-traction may be induced to make a change that involves so little shock to the nerves of habit. This bit of ingenuity, we are told, comes from Detroit—the motor-maker's paradise. We read in the magazine named above:

"So far as its functions are concerned, it is a big mechanical horse, tho it is anything but horsy in appearance. The motor and transmission are mounted on a pair of heavy steel wheels, while a long reach, extending backward, is attached to whatever the 'horse' is to pull. A pair of conventional reins leads back to the driver, who sits on the trailing implement or wagon, and there also is a third line at his feet.

"The two reins held by the driver are for exactly the same purpose as the reins used in driving a horse, and are handled in the same way. Pulling one rein steers the machine to one side. Pulling both reins stops it—and it doesn't sound so all-fired foolish if a man forgets and yells 'Whoa!' when he does it. The steering is operated by friction-drive mechanism operated from the motor itself, so that all that is needed is a light pull on the rein. When both reins are pulled the main clutch is thrown out; incidentally, it is a big, healthy, leather-faced cone 16 inches in diameter. The third rein is for gear-shifting and operating the reverse, and for use where the hills are particularly bad a fourth is provided, which is connected with the brake.



By courtesy of "Motor World," New York.

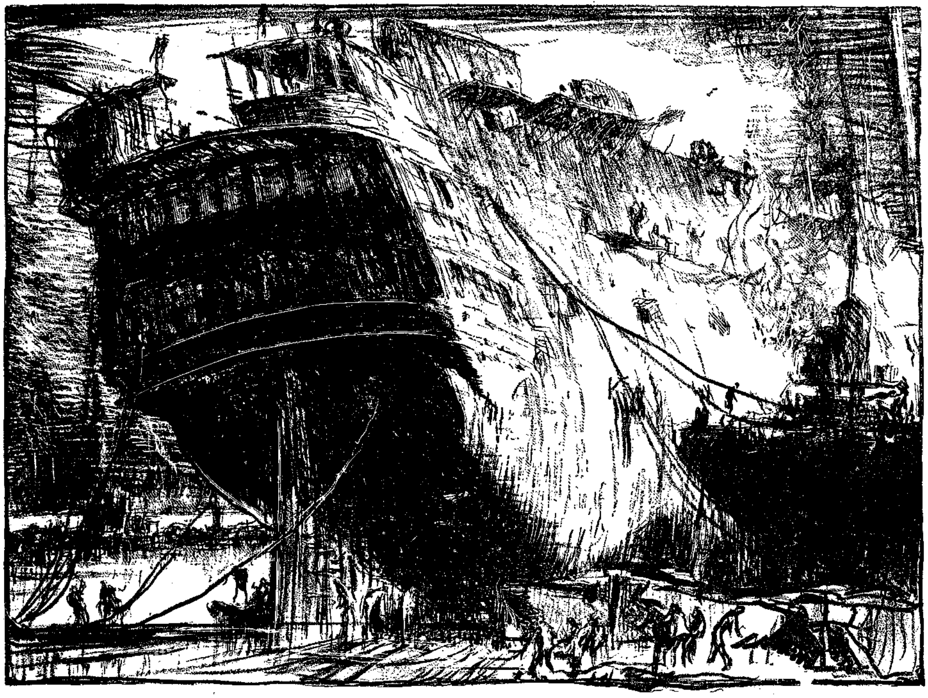
CUTTING CORN WITH A TRACTOR CONTROLLED BY REINS, LIKE A TEAM OF HORSES.

"The tractor is hitched up to anything that needs pulling, whether it is a road vehicle or a field machine. The driver can sit on the vehicle or the implement and drive, or he can walk alongside with the reins in his hands, just as he pleases. Apart from the rein controls, the machine takes care of itself and requires no attention while at work. Its 20–30 horse-power four-cylinder Continental engine drives through a double reduction of cut-steel spur-gears and has sufficient power to do anything that can be done by four heavy horses working together. The reach which extends backward and to which plows, harrows, and other implements and wagons are attached, is a steel tube 5 inches in diameter. Where the implement is of such a character that it can not support the rear end of the tube, a little two-wheeled truck can be attached and the implement hitched on behind in any convenient way. The speed of the machine, which may be varied from 2½ to 4 miles an hour, is under the control of a governor, so that a steady pace is maintained at all times and there is no racing of the engine when the clutch is thrown out."

LETTERS AND ART

REVIVING A NEGLECTED ART

MOST ARTS have their golden age, and lithography enjoyed such a period somewhere in the thirties and forties of the last century. Its home was then France, with arms and offshoots in England and America, tho the inventor of the process, Senefelder, was a German. In *The International Studio* (March) Mr. Joseph Pennell traces the stages of its revival in our day under the fostering influence of the Senefelder Club, of which he is president. Tho both Mr. Pennell and the late James McNeill Whistler are among the greatest masters of modern artistic lithography, America has little other part in this revival. It has welcomed an exhibition of this club, and the Library of Congress is an honorary member—and that is about all our part in Mr. Pennell's story. The Senefelder Club has been five years in existence, and has been represented in almost all the great national and international exhibitions. Its work, Mr. Pennell declares, has been greatly advanced by the recent "developments in technique and mechanism, developments which will bring the artist again in touch with it." He sees it pursuing a course unimpedible:



Courtesy of "The International Studio."

BREAKING UP THE *CALEDONIA*.

From an auto-lithograph by Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A. The art suffered an eclipse when other processes "founded on cheapness and hustle" came in, but it is returning to its own again.

"Lithography languished for years because the original artist was forced out of the art by the professional litho-artist, a copyist usually skilled in the highest degree, capable of anything but making a work of art, tho some distinguished artists were trained as lithographers. Then it was taken up by commerce, and that came near killing it, and another blow was struck by wood-engraving, for a lithograph until yesterday could not be printed with type as a wood or process block can, and in an age when every 'work of art' is founded on cheapness and hustle, lithography was out of it. Within a few months all this has been changed. Not only can a lithograph now be printed on an ordinary press with type, but the photographer, the curse of modernity, and the engraver, usually no better, have been completely eliminated, and in a short while the artist's lithograph will, as an illustration, be given straight into the reader's hands. Whether he will have the sense to appreciate it doesn't so much matter, but all artists will, and this will cause the greatest revival of artistic lithography and it will come about in the immediate future. Other causes for the revival are the improvements in transfer paper, and the wonderful discovery of the method of transferring—but at the same time preserving—the artist's drawings. Senefelder speaks of this, but it has only been practised within the last few years."

Mr. Pennell dwells on the difficulties Whistler had in using this medium, being drawn to it by the feeling that it was a "sympathetic, responsive" one:

"His lithographs were always appreciated by the few, but their reception by the many was mixed. *Piccadilly*, in which by lithography he hoped to appeal to the public, collapsed almost with the first print. True, *The Whirlwind*, a now-forgotten paper, carried on a cyclonic existence at the price of a penny a number for some months, but even the fact that Whistler contributed three lithographs to it could not keep it alive, tho his prints sold out the numbers containing them, mainly to careful collectors, who have since unloaded their copies at many hundred per cent. profit—as your collector sometimes does. Whistler's hope that he could appeal to the people through lithography, and by cheap publications, was rudely dispelled, and he soon found that those who collected his lithographs were the same as those who treasured his etchings, and that tho lithographs could be, like etchings, printed in unlimited numbers, the people cared nothing for them and when so printed the collector of the time would not have them. To stop or discourage this cheapening, lowering, of lithographs is one of the aims of the Senefelder Club. But in those far-away days there was a feeling for art among artists, and there were two or three artists—Whistler, Keene, Beardsley—artists who were something more than shopkeepers running swell shops called studios. They wanted to publish their works, and lithography was in the air, and lithographs appeared month after month in *The Studio*, *The Art Journal*, *The Magazine of Art*, *The Albemarle*, *The Pageant*, *The Savoy*. Even the names of most of these publications are forgotten; all save *The Studio* are dead. Then came the centenary of lithography and the great exhibitions in London at South Kensington, in Paris, and in New York at the Grolier Club. The painters, who are always all there, rushed in, made their one lithograph at the bidding of F. Goulding and the Academy, and were sure it would bring them fortune and maybe fame, which did not so much matter, but as neither one nor the other arrived at once, they abandoned lithography immediately; it did not pay—pay, pay, pay, is the cry of the painter in the land; even the Academy, which had endured lithography, spurned it, and critics ignored it, or, in their ignorance, described it as a pleasing fashion of reproduction. Dealers mostly would have nothing to do with it—it was only lithography, a commercial process, oblivious of the fact that their pockets were filled by the fabrications of the most commercial etchers. Portfolios were issued, posters were made, books were illustrated by lithography. A few artists, following Whistler—Legros, Shannon, Thomson, and Rothenstein—took it up, some even getting presses and doing their own printing, but scarce any one wanted their prints. Neither the people nor the prophets would have lithography, the presses were abandoned, and the prints remained in the artists' portfolios or the cabinets of the dealers."

Mr. Pennell blames the meager interest shown in lithographs upon the dealers who have decried them "because if they sold them, as they easily could, it would interfere with their trade in real hand-made, manufactured, boomed, and inflated-priced copperplates which they happened to control, or the pack they owned who turned them out." From this dig he turns to give another to the critics:

"Most British art critics' art-writing is confined to oil-paint—and among oil-painters to their pals—or else they belong to a family of parrots who all repeat the same prattle and syndicate it round the country. These critics, not knowing anything about art, fight shy of lithography and still refuse to notice it, and we lose much amusement, because some of them have become from sad experience rather conscious that when they write they make themselves ridiculous."

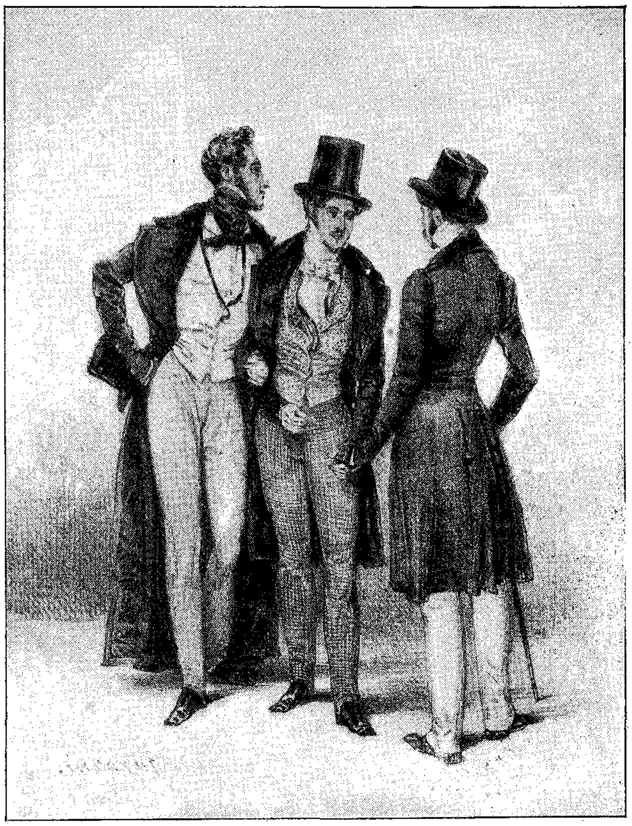
But—

"In the British and South Kensington Museum collections under the present able keepers of the departments of prints; in German, French, and Italian galleries; and in the great collection in the Library of Congress at Washington the best modern examples of the revival of lithography are being gathered together. And there are dealers now who show the works of living men, and who are proving that lithography is as vital, as personal a form of art as etching or engraving."

TENNYSON AS A MINOR POET

A GASP might have escaped from mid-Victorian Englishmen could they have had a prophetic vision of their poetic deity called by a later century merely "one of the most splendid of minor poets." That is what *The Nation* (London) calls Tennyson, and even that only as a sort of emollient for the harsher bruises it has administered in the course of a rather long appraisal. To say also that Tennyson's muse wore crinolines is to make him rather ridiculous to a generation that wears its tango skirts. But there seems to be no forgiveness to-day for sentimentality—and that was a large part of Tennyson, we are shown. "He seemed immense to his contemporaries, because he put their doubts and fears into music," says this writer, at the same time setting out their mental cowardice in the remark that "it was enough for them to feel that 'In Memoriam' gave them soothing anchorage and shelter from the distinctive hurricanes of science." But if Tennyson, by expressing "the momentary sympathies of hundreds of thousands of his contemporaries," got off without penalty for his "sins against art and against the intellect," he is called to full account for these things now. He is even made to figure as a good deal of a poseur, for he wore his "poetical cloak" with a hauteur, and didn't go to tea-parties as Browning did. The writer declares, for all that, he had "in a great degree" the "tea-party imagination," which Browning never had. Lest the critic be accused of animus, he declares that "if Tennyson's reputation has diminished, it is not that it has fallen before hostile criticism," but that "it has merely faded through time." It almost wears some aspects of a tragedy:

"Perhaps there was never an English poet who loomed so large to his own age as Tennyson—who represented his contemporaries with the same passion and power. Pope was sufficiently representative of his age, but his age meant, by comparison, a limited and aristocratic circle. Byron represented and shocked his age by turns. Tennyson, on the other hand, was as close to the educated middle-class men and women of his time as the family clergyman. That is why, inevitably, he means less to us than he did to them. Not that he was not ahead of his age on many points on which this could not be said of the family clergyman. He was a kind of 'new theologian.' He stood, like Dean Farrar, for the larger hope and various other heresies. But then every representative man is a little ahead of his age—a little, but not enough to be beyond the reach of the sympathies of ordinary people. It may be objected that Tennyson is primarily an artist, not a thinker, and that he should be judged not by his message, but by his song. But his message and his song were creatures of the same vision—a vision of the world seen, not *sub specie æternitatis*, but *sub specie* the reign of Queen Victoria. Before we appreciate Tennyson's real place in literature, we must frankly recognize the fact that his muse wore a crinoline. The great mass of his work bears its date stamped upon it as obviously almost as a copy of *The Times*. How topical, both in mood and phrasing, are lines like those in 'Locksley Hall'—


FASHIONABLES OF 1830.

Reproduced from an original by Gavarni, one of the greatest artists in ithography in an age when this art was in its heyday.

Then her cheek was pale, and thinner than should be for one so young,
And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung,
And I said, "My cousin Amy, speak, and speak the truth to me,
Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being sets to thee."

"We do not, of course, quote these lines as typical of Tennyson's genius. We think, however, they may be fairly quoted as lines suggesting the mid-Victorian atmosphere that clings round all but his very best work. They bring before our minds the genteel magazine illustrations of other days. They conjure up a world of dear, vapid faces, where there is little life apart from sentiment and rhetoric. Contrast a poem like 'Locksley Hall' with a poem like 'The Flight of the Duchess.' Each contains at once a dramatization of human relations and the statement of a creed. The human beings in Browning's poem, however, are not mere shadows out of old magazines; they are as real as the men and women in the portraits of the masters, as real as ourselves. Similarly, in expressing his thought, Browning gives it imaginative dignity as philosophy, while Tennyson writes what is after all merely an exalted leading article. There is more in common between Tennyson and Lytton than is generally realized. Both were rather fond of windy words. They were really slaves of language to almost as great an extent as Swinburne. One feels that too often phrases like 'moor and fell' and 'bower and hall' were mere sounding substitutes for a creative imagination. It was pointed out many years ago that the lines in 'Maud,'

All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon,

introduce a most inappropriate instrument into a ballroom orchestra merely for the sake of euphony. The mistake about the bassoon is a small one, but it is rather characteristic. Later on, in the same fine lyric, we find a worse concourse of wrong sounds, when the lover cries:

The slender acacia would not shake
One long milk-bloom on the tree;
The white lake-blossom fell into the lake
As the pimpernel dozed on the lea.

Tennyson, like his age, was curiously lacking in the artistic sensitiveness which would have dismissed a line like the last of these into the region of nonsense verse."

British patriotism does not stand in the way of a frank facing of the issue of a dethroned reputation. The critic goes on to stress his points "in order to make it clear that Tennyson was by no means the complete artist that for years he was generally accepted as being":

"He was an artist of lines rather than of poems. He seldom wrote a poem which seemed to spring full-armed from the imagination as the great poems of the world do. He built them up haphazard, as Thackeray wrote his novels. They are full of sententious padding and prettiness, and the padding is not merely a philosopher's vacuous babbling in his sleep, as so much of Wordsworth is; it is the word-spinning of a man who loves words more than people, or philosophy, or things, and who therefore must be word-perfect—if we may adopt a phrase from the theater—or nothing. Let us admit at once that when Tennyson is word-perfect he takes his place among the immortals. We are convinced that the great bulk of his work is already as dead as the great bulk of Longfellow's work. But occasionally he seemed to see romance in its perfect form, and to be able to express it so. He did this consummately in 'Ulysses,' which comes nearer a large perfection, perhaps, than anything else he ever wrote. One can imagine the enthusiasm of some literary discoverer many centuries hence, when Tennyson is as little known as Donne was fifty years ago, coming upon lines as:

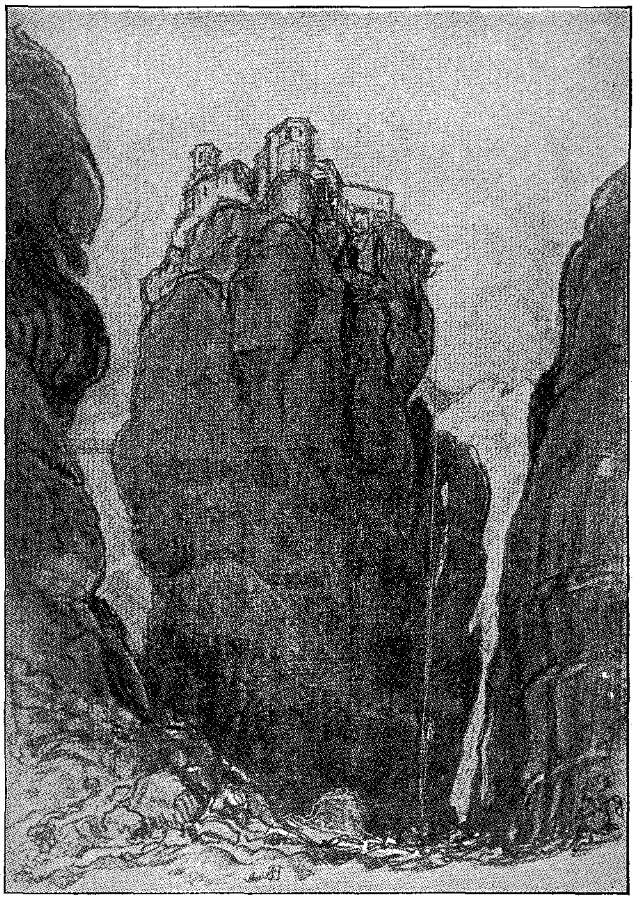
The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks:
The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep
Moans round with many voices. Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.

There, even if you have not the stalwart imagination which makes Browning's people alive, you have a most beautiful fancy illustrating an old story.

"The most beautiful line Tennyson ever wrote,

The horns of Elfland faintly blowing,

has the same suggestion of having been forged from the gold of the world's romance. Thus Tennyson's art at its best is art founded upon art, not art founded upon life."



Courtesy of "The International Studio."

HOME OF THE BOA LAAM IN THE LAND OF THE CASTLES IN THE AIR, METEORA.

From an original lithograph by Joseph Pennell, the President of the Senefelder Club, and, since Whistler, the most active of modern advocates of this art, against the indifference of critics and dealers.

KIPLING AS A FUTURIST TRAVELER

TRUE TO HIS HABIT of seeing the future with rich and flaming imagination, Mr. Kipling has given the world some startling aspects of travel. He tells the Royal Geographical Society and the listening outside circle that the time is near when men will receive their normal impressions of a new country suddenly and in plan, not slowly and in perspective. The most extreme distances he pictures brought within the compass of one week's travel. The explosion of *Zeppelins* is no deterrent to the enthusiasm of his mental picture, and his vision of the future conjures up something like Macaulay's New Zealander who would sit on a broken arch of London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. In that day New York and other centers will have no meaning simply as seaports:

"Naturally, so long as we travel by sea, we must embark from a port and look out for the landfalls. But the time is not far off when the traveler will know and care just as little whether he is over sea or land as we to-day know and care whether our steamer is over forty fathoms or the Tuscarora Deep. Then we shall hear the lost ports of New York and Bombay howling like Tarshish and Tyre. Incidentally, too, we shall change all our mental pictures of travel."

With the imagery of a poet Mr. Kipling describes the men of the present as already "scouting and reporting along the fantastic sky-line of the future." Their pioneer work he sees justified by the fact that nearly all that can be accomplished by the old means of exploration has been won. In the truest Kiplingese he describes the old mechanism as already "scrapped," together with the moods and emotions that went with it. As the London *Daily Mail* reports him:

"Up to the present we have been forced to move in two dimensions by the help of the three beasts of burden and a few live coals in a pot. Now we perceive that we can move in three dimensions, and the possibilities of our new freedom distract and disturb us in all relations. This is because our minds are still hobbled and knee-haltered by inherited memories of what were held to be immutable facts—distance, height, and depth, separation, home-sickness, the fear of accident, and foul weather.

"Month by month the earth shrinks actually, and what is more important, in imagination. For the moment, but only for the moment, the new machines are outstripping mankind. We have cut down enormously, we shall cut down inconceivably, the world's conception of time and space, which is the big fly-wheel of the world's progress. What wonder that the great world-engine which we call civilization should race and heat a little?"

The raciness of his nature is seen in his dwelling on the power of smells to evoke picture of travel:

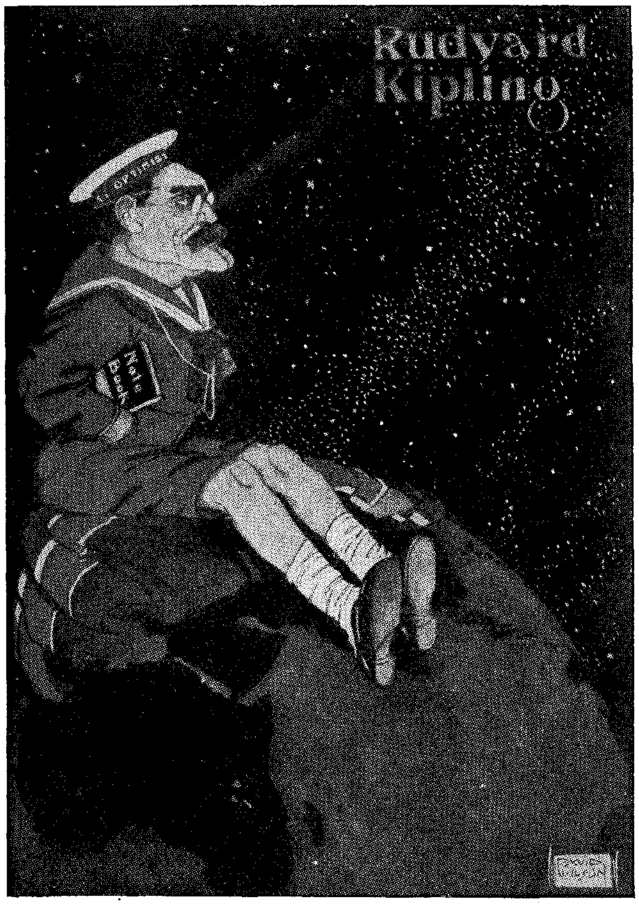
"Have you noticed wherever a few travelers gather together one or the other is sure to say, 'Do you remember that smell at such and such a place?' Then he may go on to speak of camel—

pure camel—one whiff of which is all Arabia; or of the smell of rotten eggs at Hitt, on the Euphrates, where Noah got the pitch for the Ark; or of the flavor of drying fish in Burma.

"I suggest, subject to correction, that there are only two elementary smells of universal appeal—the smell of burning fuel and the smell of melting grease. The smell, that is, of what man cooks his food over and what he cooks his food in.

"A whiff of wood smoke can take us back to forgotten marches over unnamed mountains with disreputable companions, to halts beside flooded rivers in the rain; wonderful mornings of youth in brilliantly lighted lands where everything was possible and generally done; to uneasy wakings under the low desert moon and on top of cruel hard pebbles; and, above all, to that God's own hour, all the world over, when the stars have gone out and it is too dark to see clear, and one lies with the fumes of last night's embers in one's nostrils, lies and waits for a new horizon—to heave itself up against a new dawn.

"Next to wood smoke for waking rampant *Wanderlust* comes the smell of melting grease—such a smell or bouquet of smells as one might gather outside a London fried-fish shop. It is less sentimental and vague in its appeal than wood smoke, but it hits harder. It is an opulent, a kaleidoscopic, a Semitic smell of immense range and variety of color. To me a fried-fish shop could speak multitudinously for all the East from Cairo to Singapore."



"SCOUTING AND REPORTING ALONG THE FANTASTIC SKY-LINE OF THE FUTURE."

This phrase occurred in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's address on "Some Aspects of Travel" before the Royal Geographical Society.

—David Wilson in the London *Graphic*.

As naturally, these allusions have brought out a swarm of letters to the English papers from people who try to assign the characteristic smell to great cities. One man tells *The Daily Mail* that the odor of Paris is a mingling of the fragrance of burnt coffee, of caporal, and of burning peat. Berlin, we are told, has the clean, asphalty, disinfectant smell of all new towns, while Vienna, the windy, reeks of dust. The London *Times*, coming in here, is stirred to a pitch of poetical enlargement by the topic:

"The subject of smells in their relation to the traveler is an old and favorite topic with Mr. Kipling. Has he not said somewhere that the smell of the Himalayas always calls a man back? And does not his time-expired soldier sing of the 'spicy garlic smells' of Burma? He made the prosaic statement last night that 'there are only two elementary smells of universal appeal—the smell of burning fuel and the smell of melting grease.' Man cooks his food over the one and in the other. But surely there are other smells, less material in their appeal, which almost come within the range of his definition? One is the first chill smell of mountains, especially when the heights are reached toward sunset or after dark. Another is the odor of a forest, of which it has been said that 'of all smells in the world, the smell of many trees is the sweetest and the most fortifying.' Both awake in mankind dim unconscious memories of primeval life, when the race had not sheltered itself beneath roofs and behind shutters.

"But the smells of travel are indeed innumerable. The voyager gets his first real whiff of the East when he lands at Aden, and drives along a dusty road to the bazaar within the Crater. It lingers in his nostrils for evermore. On the coast of Burma and down the Straits, the air is redolent of rotten fish and overripe fruit. Tropical jungles leave keen olfactory memories of decaying vegetation. The smell of Chinese villages is like nothing else in the world, but the odd thing is that to the true traveler it soon ceases to be disagreeable.

"There is one smell which is unique. To encounter it, one must be steaming through the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on a hot still night in July or August, one of those nights when it is impossible to stay below, and the deck is strewn with sleeping forms. Toward dawn, as one is tossing restlessly from side to side, one is aware of a strange dank odor arising from the scummy waters. It suggests a stagnant duck-pond, but in reality the ship is passing through the lees of a mighty ocean swept into one small corner. All along the coast of southern Arabia, where few ships go, the same smell is met in lesser degree. Wreckage is carried thither, and the trunks of trees, and immense masses of weeds; and often may be seen strange fish leaping from the oily surface, or a spouting whale or two, or a turtle floating asleep, for the deserted back-wash of the southern seas swarms with marine life."

THE MATTER WITH THE MAGAZINES—Evidently they have fallen too much into the hands of "the Cubists, Futurists, prize-fighters, and discredited brokers," for Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson sees it as the responsibility of the editor to keep these gentlemen out. He declared this the other day before the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, a great forum for the discussion of modern issues. He desires to see the magazines exhibit "Greek clarity" and "French precision coupled with humor"—rules that ought successfully to combat the entrance of such undesirables. Mr. Johnson recently retired from the editorship of *The Century*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* reports him as speaking in behalf of the "quiet" magazines in contrast to the newer type:

"The new type of magazine has no region of repose for the eye to rest upon. It reflects the neurasthenia of the day, the impatient pulling up of everything growing in our national life, to see if it is alive. Its writers attempt to take the Kingdom of Heaven by rush-line violence. This restlessness of the magazines is not less regrettable, since it is the coefficient of the age.

"Years ago, Woodrow Wilson, in commenting on Carlyle's style, said trenchantly, 'All life is not running to a fire.' I believe that we ought to return to the calmer philosophy of Emerson. It would show us that truth does not consist wholly in the exposure of facts, but that we may best contribute to the progress of our times through a fine ideality. Realism is too often unworthy as an end, if not as a means. Realism is like the stones of the temple, but idealism is the glory of the temple itself."

Responsibility rests upon the magazine, Mr. Johnson says, to guard the ethics of accuracy in writing, style, taste, and tone:

"All the talk about realism resolves itself into the question of where to draw the line of good taste. Realism has inspired many a writer to probe for hidden diseases and justify himself when in reality only joining the rush for popularity."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

WHAT THE CHURCH MUST DO TO BE SAVED

STARTLED MEMBERS of those fashionable New York churches invaded by throngs of hungry, homeless, jobless men demanding aid from the comfortable followers of Him who had no place to lay his head, are aware of a new problem confronting the Christian Church. Miss Vida Scudder offers a solution for this problem in *The Churchman* (New York), tho her way of going about it is to put the problem as a paradox, to show that the paradox holds a summons, and to explain the summons as a call to take advantage of the Church's greatest opportunity to convince a materialistic world once for all of its supernatural power. Miss Scudder's prominence as a teacher of literature, a churchwoman, and a Socialist entitles her to a hearing. The paradox in the position of the Church to-day, particularly in Anglo-Saxon countries, is this: "The disinherited and the humble were the first to profess the faith, and the formulas of that faith are theirs; the prosperous are those who now profess it, and the formulas are strange upon their lips." That Christ came as the deliverer of the poor, the slaves, and the opprest has been emphasized of late by the writers of such books as "The Call of the Carpenter." "The new hope was born among workingmen." It spread throughout the Roman world, and, notes Miss Scudder, "in the main the faith percolated up from below, bearing the clear stamp of a proletarian religion." But a faith after all universal in its appeal "slipt from the control of the proletariat," became the religion of the Empire, and then of the kingdoms founded on its ruins. Yet even in the Middle Ages, when the lordly followers of the Prince of Peace went "forth to war and live by the rule of might," there were, meanwhile—

> "always the voiceless throngs of faithful, wistful people—villeins, vagrants, poor folk of the towns—to whom the vision of the city of peace, where the humble should reign, brought help and healing; men who cherished with passionate devotion their glorious secret; belief in the workman who had been cradled in a barn, had lived a houseless man, and who should be Judge and Overlord of all the great of the earth. 'Our Prince Jesus poverty chose, and His apostles twelve; and aye the langer they lived the less good they had.' Honor poor men, 'for in their likeness oft our Lord hath been known.' So said old Langland patiently."

Now comes the question: "Do poor folk take like comfort to-day?" This writer, for one, doubts it. For Christianity, as she sees it, "at least in Protestant countries, is certainly no longer in any general sense a proletarian religion," but "has largely passed into the hands of the privileged." There are exceptions, like the Salvation Army and "slum churches thronged at mass"; but in the main, believes Miss Scudder, "those who value the churches to-day are the comfortable middle classes." As she says:

> "To picture the congregation in a popular church transformed into the sort of audience to be seen at a Socialist rally or a strikers' meeting is a startling flight of fancy. The hungry and the meek no longer sing the 'Magnificat.' Respectable and relatively prosperous people fill the churches so far as they *are* filled; establish missions, gilds, and institutional centers for the class to which they owed their faith in the beginning; and worry seriously over the 'lapsed masses.'"

What makes it more serious is that one can not "see any immediate prospect of change in the curious situation."

> "The classes at the base of things suffer to-day under sorrowful pressure of industrial anxiety. Their members, when gentle, have often too little vitality for churchgoing, and, when spirited, experience too sharp indignation at the heart-root to enjoy peaceful religious hope. General interest, among them, is largely transferred from another world to this one; a new religion, the dangerous religion of revolt, spreads like silent flame among the working classes. . . . The people who most loudly glorify submission and renunciation belong to the class least called on to practise these virtues; those who extol a homeless Lord command fair homes where their children gather in peace around them, while the landless and homeless have wandered far from Him, and are seeking strange new guides."

Yet this "dramatic transformation of Christianity from a religion of slaves to a religion of masters" furnishes the Church of to-day the greatest opportunity of its history and is a direct call to action, we are told. Cavilers at religion say that in general "Christianity has been really operative only with those groups or classes to whom submission, obedience, are matters of necessity." They do not believe that the Christianity of the prosperous classes is real. As Miss Scudder voices their feelings:

> "What we outsiders need in order to convince us that you Christians have indeed 'broken through into reality' is to see those who can command luxury choosing poverty so long as their brothers want; those who might rule men, industrially or politically, becoming true servants of the democracy. It is to find Christians voting in public matters steadily against their own class interests, and in private life literally caring more to share than to own. This spectacle, we grant, would be an effective proof of a divine religion."

Since the days of the martyrs, we are told, "Christians have had no chance to bear witness so salient, so inviting, to the reality of their faith." Martyrdom is witness-bearing. "These being the industrial ages, witness to truth will naturally be related to the industrial life; and it has strangely and quietly come to pass that Christian people are now chiefly drawn from the class which has industrial sacrifice within its power to make." Obeying this summons to a new martyrdom, the Church can silence forever by "obvious economic sacrifice on the part of Christians at large" the "reiterated sneer of the materialistic radical who threatens our civilization." Will it come to pass? Will the Christians of to-day "afford the most striking instance in history of a group-consciousness transcending lower forces, and acting directly from above, counter to its own material advantage?" The writer is hopeful, and asks—

> "Is it not thinkable that to the end of just this miracle, the striking transference of Christianity from the underworld to the world of comfort and prosperity was determined in heavenly councils and brought about through slow historic process? Future Church historians may show with dramatic power how Christianity, at the crisis of its fate, had insensibly changed from the refuge of the proletariat to the home of the privileged in order that a triumphant demonstration of its divine nature might be afforded by the action of its followers, who in time of social revolution were chief agents in destroying all undue privilege by which they and their class could profit. . . . . .
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> "Because the majority of Christian folk are now born not to want, but to reasonable comfort, they can, if they will, demonstrate practically that comfort is a matter of indifference to them compared with love. In no fantastic asceticism, but in sober modern fashion, let them renounce luxury in consumption, greed in acquisition, permitting their light to shine by allowing their motives to be known. Let them remember that there is that scattereth and yet increaseth. Above all, let them as members of the body politic and industrial quietly throw their adherence on the side of justice to the dispossest, or, if this phrase does not appeal to them, of generosity to the weak.
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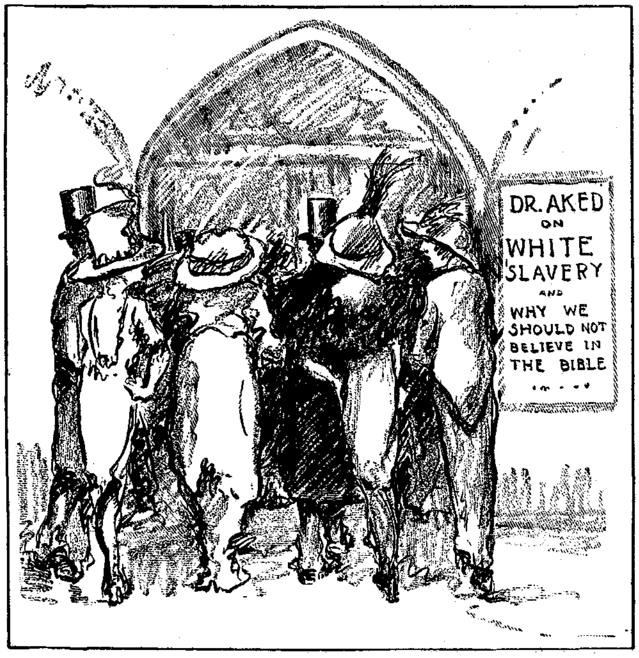
> "Never have Christian people had a more dramatic opportunity. Will they embrace it? When the Son of Man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?"

THE "AKED" SITUATION

Dr. Aked is not finding his adopted country a place of unmixed hospitality, especially to his views concerning the virgin birth of Christ. He had the misfortune to wander outside the pale of strict orthodoxy in a recent sermon and a group of ministers demanded his resignation from the presidency of the San Francisco Church Federation. He was not long in complying. Representatives of the churches, however, after hearing him personally concerning his position, voted, seventy-four to nineteen, not to accept it. *The Congregationalist* (Boston) calls this a "handsome and merited vindication," tho it qualifies by adding that the verdict "is far from being an indorsement of Dr. Aked's convictions." Furthermore:

"Probably the majority of those who voted to sustain him in the presidency of the Federation accept, as do most members of the Christian Church, the virgin birth. But the vote is equivalent to a declaration that on this particular point a Christian minister should be accorded liberty. This attitude of tolerance is the right attitude. Belief in the virgin birth should not be a prerequisite of admission to the fellowship of evangelical churches. Multitudes hold it and multitudes are likely to continue to hold it, and to find it precious and inspiring, and that, too, as the outcome of honest and careful thought; but others to whom Jesus is just as dear and necessary do not look upon it as a vital element in their faith in Christ. Such being the undoubted fact, the disciples of Jesus in San Francisco or anywhere else must give one another reasonable liberty of interpretation, presuming always that the subject is approached reverently and with utmost loyalty to him, the depth and height, the wonder and the majesty of whose nature are revealed in the gospels."

Not so sympathetic are the comments of some other Church journals. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) thinks that Dr. Aked, with his avowed beliefs, should "fall out of the ranks in which he has been marching and take his place with those who prefer a humanistic and rationalistic religious fellowship."



THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' VIEW OF DOCTOR AKED.

"The substitute for the Barbary Coast."

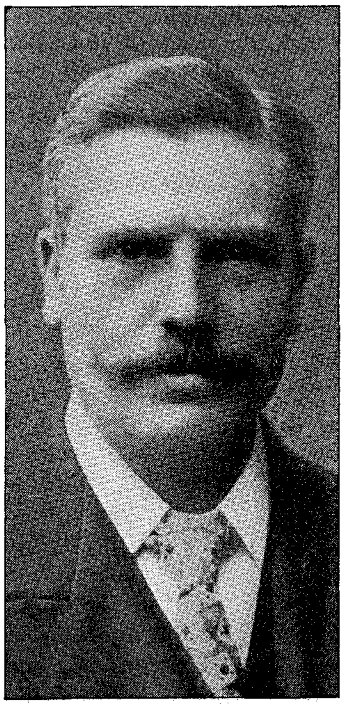
—*Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review* (San Francisco).

The Herald and Presbyter (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) sees "things coming to a crisis," declaring:

"The Presbyterian Church stands for comity and federation, but neither comity nor federation will long stand if we are to have attacks from Methodist and Congregational ministers on the essential doctrines of the Gospel."

The Catholic News (New York) relates a bit of drama:

"Dr. Aked, of San Francisco, who has been proclaiming doctrines contrary to Christian teachings, was forcibly reminded of the damage he is doing to religion when, the other day, in San Francisco, a well-drest young man made his way through a crowd attending the laying of the corner-stone of the First Congregational Church in that city, and tore into pieces a marked Bible, throwing the leaves at the feet of the pastor, Dr. Aked. The Bible's cover was tossed on the corner-stone. The man then retreated and disappeared in the crowd. The cover was tagged with texts referring to followers of new doctrines and the inside was marked 'Property of the San Francisco Church Federation.' Dr. Aked is president of that organization. One of the cards with which the cover was tagged read 'Tekel.' This word was printed in large red letters. Its meaning, as translated in the Book of Daniel, is, 'Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.' Dr. Aked and clergymen like him are certainly tearing the Bible to pieces by the denial of essential Christian doctrine, and it is not surprizing that he has been taken to task so conspicuously."



DR. CHARLES F. AKED,

Pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, who disagrees with some members of the Church Federation of that city on the score of his orthodoxy.

To all this the Doctor himself has made a retort that his views, instead of being in any way original, "are the common property of educated men and women in all the Protestant churches of the world." In the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* he defends himself in this wise:

"Sensational reporting started the discussion. Roman Catholicism is vigorous and influential in this city. Persons familiar with the phrase, 'The Immaculate Conception,' ignorant of the fact that it is a Roman Catholic dogma, proclaimed officially by Pope Pius IX. in 1854 and made authoritative by the Council of 1870, which declared ex-cathedra utterances of a Pope have the same validity as the decrees of a council, muddled this with the New Testament stories of the virgin birth of Jesus. The competency of the persons in question to discuss theological questions may be judged from this confusion. Persons who can not distinguish between the birth of a woman and the birth of her own son are not exactly those to whom philosophical, theological, or critical questions should be referred.

"Interest aroused this way, some obscure Presbyterian ministers took upon themselves to protest against my election to the chair of the local Federation of Churches. I did not know any one of the four. I had not so much as heard the names of three of them and did not know of their existence.

"One of them was installed as pastor of a little church on the Sunday, and on the Monday signed this protest. I can vouch for his zeal, only it is not zeal with knowledge. The fact that I have taken some little part in social and civic reform has made the protest interesting to the newspapers.

"If I had never assailed the Barbary Coast you would never have heard a word about my alleged heresies. These men of themselves could not have broken into the front page of the daily newspapers with an ax. In itself the whole business is trivial. It is not big enough to be called a tempest in a teapot. It is only a hurricane in a demi-tasse. I am in entire harmony with the denomination to which I belong. I am at one with my brethren in the ministry and among the laity. There is no difficulty. I have preached on the Congregational creed accepted with such overflowing enthusiasm at Kansas City last October. I have expounded it to the Congregational ministers' meeting in San Francisco. I accept it wholly, without reservation, accept it with my head and with my heart. . . . . . .

"What is really strange is that these views of mine passed unchallenged in the more orthodox circles in New York Baptists. Some pages of the sermon, those that deal with the New Testament stories of the birth of Jesus, are taken bodily, without the change of a syllable, from a sermon preached in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. I happen to remember that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., was present, because Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., talked to me about it afterward and told me what his father had said. I can not remember whether Dr. Conant, one of the deacons, editor of the Baptist organ, *The Examiner*, was present. But the fact is that for four years I preached in that church, and no such silly controversy as this developed."

HINDUISM SURVIVING CASTE

AS CASTE is breaking down in India before modern tendencies, many are asking if its fall will not also bring crashing down the structure of Hinduism resting upon it, and consisting of multifarious creeds so antagonistic to each other as atheism and theism, agnosticism and pantheism. Every missionary who has worked in Hindustan believes that with the demolition of caste Hinduism will fall like a house of cards. The reason for this is plain, for Hinduism is conceded by all to be a social and not a religious organization. However, a school of thinkers is now growing up in India which believes that the caste system can go and Hinduism remain. To support this theory, an ingenious argument is advanced in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), the author declaring that "we have no reason to fear that the fusion of castes will sound the death-knell of the Hindu race." He goes on:

"This might have been the case if caste had been abolished during the Mogul régime, or even during the early period of British rule. . . . Caste was then a bulwark against the militant and aggressive foreign conquerors of India.

"But a new and all-important factor has since then entered our lives, and colored them at all points. It has vitally affected our outlook on life and country. It is the national self-consciousness, the patriotic feeling. . . . . .

"Formerly the nearest approach to the patriotic feeling was the clannish loyalty of the Rajputs, but the feudalism of the Middle Ages took an extremely narrow view of one's duties to the State, which then meant little more than the personality of the chief, whereas love of country as we know it now was almost unknown. So recently as in the year 1800, Sir Arthur Wellesley (later the Duke of Wellington) wrote of India thus from his own personal experience gathered during many wars with Indian princes: 'As for the wishes of the people, particularly in this country, I put them out of the question. They are the only philosophers about their governors that I have ever met with—if indifference constitutes that character.'

"When the people were so utterly disorganized, so thoroughly devoid of the sentiment of national unity and racial kinship, there was some justification for the prevalence of a social system which, in spite of its many faults, made for coherence and integrity. But caste is now a drag on the wheel of progress. Somebody has said that it is equivalent to a standing army of a million foreign soldiers, so great is its disintegrating influence. It keeps brother from brother, and has introduced a thousand artificial distinctions between members of the same race. . . .

"You can shake hands with a Christian or a Mohammedan who may himself be a convert from one of the lower Hindu castes, but the latter are simply untouchable. You can not take a glass of water at their hands; even the shadow of a pariah is contaminating. No wonder that contact with the democratic spirit of the West has taught the lower orders to resent this inhuman treatment. . . . . . .

"Thus caste has to go if we are once more to take our rightful place among the civilized nations, and go it will, but it will not leave us the weaker for that. The dawning national consciousness will be a more powerful factor than caste in welding together the vast Hindu population."

This writer is of the opinion that Hinduism, just now, is throbbing with the desire to save itself from oblivion, and that that very desire is going to be its salvation. He thus develops his contention:

"A quickened vitality, the stirrings of a new life, a strenuous endeavor to save themselves from extinction and preserve their racial and national characteristics intact, are to be observed among the smaller nations of the world. Alsace and Lorraine, Poland, the Balkans, all feel this national impulse and are influenced by it. Crozier compares this tendency to the instinct which makes the tiniest flower turn its face to the sun through every chink and cranny of the hillside.

"The same race-consciousness has now permeated the Hindu mind, and will not permit absorption by any other nationality. Such absorption would have been difficult at any time, for Hinduism counts many millions of votaries, and it is now absolutely unthinkable.

"The freer admixture of blood within the charmed circle of Hinduism itself will stir up a vigorous manhood, with the sentiment of racial solidarity strongly ingrained in it.

"We find people who are nominally Christians and Mohammedans, who do not really believe a word of Christian or Islamic theology, but are yet strongly permeated by the spirit of race, and full of pride for the particular form of culture represented by Christianity and Islam.

"We find an entire nation—the Japanese—projecting their strong national individuality over the whole eastern Asiatic stage on a purely patriotic basis without any aid from the consolations of religion or the ardor of faith.

"We find a growing tendency among Brahmos and other *reforming sects to call themselves Hindus, and take pride in the* traditions of the ancient Hindu race-culture. Hindus can not be Christians, Mohammedans, or Buddhists, as they can not subscribe to the fundamental doctrines of those religions. Therefore, by a simple process of reasoning, known in logic as division by dichotomy, we conclude that Hinduism will forever remain distinct from all other religions, and that there is no reason to fear that but for the caste system Hinduism would be effaced from the globe."

MILLIONAIRES' MITES IN 1913

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS last year gave $1,000,000 or more for benevolent purposes, notes *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York), and "if a full list of these were printed few would be able to tell on what objects the majority of these gifts were bestowed, so common have great gifts to benevolent purposes become." The aggregate amount of recorded benefactions in 1913, according to the figures quoted in the Baptist weekly, was $302,000,000. "Of this $170,000,000 was for education, and $95,000,000 for religious and charitable purposes, including missions." Certain other interesting facts are thus set forth:

"The largest beneficiary was the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, which received $23,000,000, including an art collection valued at $15,000,000 from the Benjamin Altman estate, a collection of arms valued at $5,000,000 from W. M. Riggs, and the whole estate of J. B. Hammond, the typewriter-manufacturer, estimated at $3,000,000. This does not include what the Museum may receive from the $50,000,000 collection of J. Pierpont Morgan, part of which is now on loan exhibition in the Museum. Probably the next largest beneficiary of the year is the foundation for charitable purposes established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, chartered in the State of New York. The amount is not named, and ultimately may exceed the gifts to the Museum. The $10,000,000 given by Andrew Carnegie for a charitable foundation in his native town, Dunfermline, Scotland, comes next. The gifts of Oliver H. Payne, of $4,250,000 to Cornell University, and Robert P. Doremus, estimated at under $5,000,000, to Washington and Lee University of Virginia, are in the same class. But the most unique and heart-stirring gift of the whole year was that of Reed B. Freeman, of Binghamton, New York, who gave his whole fortune, estimated at $3,000,000, to the families of the thirty girls who perished in the burning of his factory, and at sixty-five years of age began business again as a clerk in New York City, a poor man."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

EIGHTEEN RECENT NOVELS

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Eternal Masculine. Pp. 430. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.30 net.

"Men are but grown-up boys." Sometimes, judging by their actions, it is hard to realize that they are really grown up. That tendency in men to "cut loose" and play at the slightest provocation, forms the keynote of this collection of short stories. The Canadian forests and streams are graphically described, the French-Canadian guides with their peculiarities and lovable traits, but the reader's excitement and fun come from the pranks and boyish actions of mature men when actuated by the spirit of vacation freedom. Most of the stories are full of fun, but, in the "Young Man With Wings," a more serious note is struck. "Amici" will stir the pulse and touch the heart of every one who has a loyal and appreciative affection for his "Alma Mater."

Benson, E. F. Thorley Weir. Pp. 346. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35 net.

The title of Mr. Benson's new book is not descriptive, for, as usual, he is concerned with the development of one character, the presentation of a certain type of man who, this time, is embodied in a middle-aged, stout, and not overattractive Arthur Craddock. Craddock possesses discriminating taste and judgment, seeming to know by instinct the best in literature, music, and art, and particularly what would be commercially available. He utilizes this power to bind to himself the young artist who has not yet "arrived," and so makes for himself a fortune and reputation. When he decides to win Joyce Wroughton, however, his methods become involved and his means questionable. Two of Craddock's victims hasten the catastrophe that finally reveals his underhand methods and duplicity. He overreaches himself, and Joyce, in spite of Craddock and his contracts, is allowed to be happy with the young artist Charles. The strength of the story lies in its clear and subtle analysis of the different characters, whose development presents to us many interesting and exciting episodes.

Bowers, B. M. The Gringos. Pp. 350. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $1.25 net.

This is an exciting and breezy story of ranch life in the West during the '49 days in California. It illustrates the vast difference between the Spanish and American temperament, and contains racy episodes with pistols, bronchos, and "bad men." Two American friends, Jack Allen and Dade, miners, become involved in difficulties with the Vigilance Committee through championing the cause of the under dog and, after a most thrilling encounter, deem it best to disappear. They find a hospitable welcome at the ranch of a Spanish grandee, Don Andres Picardo, but his daughter Teresita proves too fascinating and, for a time, her former lover, Don José, and our Gringos get involved through jealousy, intrigue, and treachery in some rather warm situations. As a background of historical facts, we have the conflict of the wealthy ranch-owners with the United States Government for undisputed title to land, which Spain had bestowed with a too lavish hand. José and Jack, under semblance of "sports," have keen competition. The reader will find the descriptions of their contests more engrossing than the story proper. Finally the Gringos realize that the fire they have played with is the fire that burns but does not warm, and they renew their old intimacy and go back to the mines.

Chambers, Robert W. The Business of Life. Pp. 518. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. $1.40 net.

As usual, Mr. Chambers's characters are (mostly) chosen from the well-to-do, if not New York millionaire class of society, but in this book the heroine is a self-supporting, charming young girl, who successfully conducts her late father's business of dealer in antiques. Mr. Chambers always makes his characters bright and lovable. Even his villains have an undercurrent of manliness and honor. In the development of this unusual story, plain facts are brought out as to the careless devotee of society. At the same time a strong plea is made for a more wholesome and natural life, with better standards of morality for both men and women. The love-making is fast and furious. After intrigue and jealousy have done their worst, Jacqueline triumphs in her love and self-sacrifice, and all bid fair to "live happily ever afterward."

Chesterton, Gilbert K. The Flying Inn. Pp. 320. New York: John Lane Company. $1.30 net.

As was the case with Mr. Chesterton's "Manalive," it takes time to decide whether this story be very deep or very crazy. It is by turns, rollicking, dignified, and metaphysical, and every page contains some form of scathing sarcasm or scintillating satire. Lord Ivywood typifies the "Intellectual" who attempts to legislate against the freedom of the poorer classes and has put a bill through Parliament to close all houses and inns where intoxicants are sold. On the other side, are the innkeeper Humphrey Pump and the red-haired giant Captain Dalroy, whose hugeness and lovableness surround him like a misty halo. The impromptu songs, sung by Pump and Dalroy, are a source of never-ending fun. The book is either a plea for public inns, freedom for the poorer classes, or a protest against that attitude of certain men who preach "class distinction." The author has a fling at every fad and faddist in present-day conditions, and there are all sorts of fantastic fooling in the development of the theme. The speech-making Turk, the lovely Lady Joan, who knows what she wants and has a fondness for red hair, and "Quoodles" the dog, enliven many a page with humorous episodes. Since Ivywood's law allows liquor to be sold where "stands the Sign," Dalroy flouts the peer by uprooting the sign and starting a pilgrimage with a cask of rum and a big cheese. The sign appears and disappears so unexpectedly and in such ludicrous places that every one is kept guessing. That which is natural and simple finally conquers, after a delightful and mirth-provoking narrative. It is funny, it is entertaining, and it is clever, but we are convinced that Chesterton has method in his madness; the serious thought underlying the fun is meant to be convincing.

Comfort, Will Levington. Down Among Men. Pp. 287. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

There is a suggestion of Kipling in Mr. Comfort's style, a resemblance in form as well as spirit; yet no one would think of this moving and dramatic story as, in any sense, an imitation. The author has some well-worked out theories and has done original thinking along modern lines, but it is a question how far readers will be convinced of the necessity for so much painful sacrifice in order that the hero may attain his destiny. It is the story of a war correspondent at the time of conflict between Russians and Japanese. The first part of the story, which deals with the Liaoyang tragedies, is unusually powerful and thrilling; one might almost call it a man's story. John Morning seems to be always battling against uneven odds. He surely goes through the depths before he proves himself a man of genius. The struggle between John and Betty Berry, to keep their love from hindering their greater destinies, furnishes to the book its poetical tragedy. The author has a graphic pen and the power to arouse breathless interest in pathos and philosophy. Some women, no doubt, clip the wings of genius by their demands for daily devotion from the man whom they love. Betty was not that kind of a woman. She would have been an inspiration rather than a hindrance. The book is bound to create discussion. It is a book for real men and women, and contains some stimulating thoughts.

Dix, Beulah Marie. Mother's Son. Pp. 331. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

"Mother's Son" hardly seems the exact translation of the German "Muttersöhnchen," which is really more like our "mamma's darling," but it serves to characterize the boyish young German hero, who for insubordination in the German Army has been exiled to America, where he passes through a variety of vicissitudes before he finds himself, assumes a man's responsibilities, and reaps a man's reward. "Betty-Bide-at-Home," in this book, has grown up and is the successful writer of a popular novel, "The Toy Soldier," for which all unconsciously Hugo Mehring had been the inspiration. Betty is persuaded to collaborate with Vashti Edwards Fleissner in some dramatic work and, in Vashti's home, she meets a group of friends who add refreshing and invigorating elements to the story. Under their influence, Hugo, the "toy soldier," is redeemed, and Betty wakes up. Betty's indecision seems hardly in keeping with the talent and mature power attributed to her, but the atmosphere of the story is sweet and wholesome, with enough mystery and dramatic touches to thrill the reader and hold his attention.

Grahame, Kenneth. The Wind in the Willows. Pp. 350. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

This is a beautifully illustrated holiday edition of a semi-fairy-tale intended for young people. The tale is airy and fantastic, containing beautiful descriptions and amusing incidents, with a background of wildwood and river, and scenes of most attractive nature, through which move the Mole and the Rat, the Badger, the Otter, and the Toad. Nature-truths are clothed in fairy fiction. An account of how the others prevented Mr. Toad of "Toad Hall" from reaping the reward of his automobile indiscretions is laughable and somewhat satirical. Perhaps the child-reader might miss some of the fine points of the book; he would, however, read with breathless interest the dramatic incidents that led to Toad's imprisonment, his release, and ultimate redemption.

Lagerlöf, Selma. Liliecrona's Home. Pp. 269. (Translation by Anna Barwell.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Any novel by Selma Lagerlöf, the winner of the Nobel Prize, should command attention. This pretty little tale reminds us of the fairy-stories of our youth, with the wicked stepmother, the beautiful and abused daughter, and the faithful little maid, but there is a serious undercurrent hidden in the simplicity of the narrative. Its originality of treatment and picturesque and fanciful descriptions add much to the fascination of the story itself. The plot is not involved. It is just a simple, direct tale of the evil machinations of a despicable and crafty stepmother, the entanglement caused by little "Storm-Wind's" innocent mistakes. Finally comes the dramatic upheaval that ousts wrong and puts right in its place.

The real meaning of the title does not dawn on the reader until the last chapter and, in that, as throughout the book, there is the attraction of intangible spiritual power and the charm of direct and simple methods.

Moffett, Cleveland. The Land of Mystery. Pp. 413. New York: The Century Company.

Wicklow Evans and his wife were missionaries in Adana, in the lawless, blood-stained mountain province of the Turkish Sultan, but his work in fighting cholera and diseases of the eye among children so antagonized the Turks that he becomes the victim of one of those miraculous disappearances so common in the East. When the story opens, Mrs. Evans has summoned her son Harold from his American school. Under the shadow of the Egyptian pyramids she tells him of her dreams and her belief that his father still lives. While the sixteen-year-old Harold is in the Great Pyramid, seeking the instructions which appeared in his mother's dream, she also disappears. The rest of the book is concerned with Harold's search for his parents. To follow the story at all, one must believe in "dreaming true," in "mental telepathy," in "holding the thought," and must be prepared to give credence to the most miraculous and incredible experiences. The quest is at last successful, but not until Harold and his friend, of moving-picture fame, have done thrilling and startling feats, suffered terrible experiences, and given evidence of supernatural mental power. The style is rather flippant for its subject, but its mysteries and excitement will hold the ordinary reader.

Mordaunt, Elinor. Simpson. Pp. 432. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

"Simpson" is not a euphonious title, but "what's in a name?" The story is one of love, with originality and human appeal. Simpson, whose other name is George, was a retired business man of middle age. With a few congenial spirits of different ages, he leases Fountains Court, an old English country estate, and there founds a bachelor's club, and plans to find freedom from feminine fascinations and exactions. The Court itself is beautiful and Simpson soon grows to love it and long for ownership. Alas for the "plans of mice and men." One after another the different members of the club fall away from allegiance to bachelordom. These contributory love episodes make delightful reading. Meantime, each experience involves in some way the intervention and aid of Simpson, and reveals him in many phases of attractive and lovable personality. The culminating situation is Simpson's own, when he finds, in his hitherto unknown landlady, the lady of his dreams and his own fate. Besides the easy style of the narrative there is youth and freshness in Rennie's experience, passionate and dramatic tragedy in Strang's life with the gipsy Merwin, comedy and wholesome love interest in Banks's actions, and social satire in Finch's cut and dried marriage, while Desmond's life and death touch depths of real pathos. It is a pretty story, well written, and alive with interest.

Onions, Oliver. The Story of Louie. Pp. 336. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

This is the final novel in Mr. Onions's promised "Trilogy," the first of which was: "In Accordance with the Evidence," the second, "The Debit Account." The author has a style of his own, and a rather peculiar, but convincing, manner. In this case the style of the telling is on a much higher plane than the character of the story told. Louie's mother, the sister of a peer, and her father, "Buck Causton, the prize-fighter," were married only to separate again immediately. The daughter was brought up in ignorance of her father's name and calling. She was, however, the natural product of such opposite natures. The story of her life shows her always "a rebel," intolerant of restraint, impulsive, and aggressive. The merit of the book lies in the working out in Louie of the warring elements of inherited tendencies.

Thurston, E. Temple. Richard Furlong. Pp. 399. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

Richard Furlong, the "Dickey," who in a previous history bolted from his narrow home and the opposition of a scornful father, in this story seeks fame and fortune in London as a would-be artist. His ambitions far exceed his ability, but he has talent, and his life-story becomes interesting. It is difficult to describe Mr. Thurston's charm; it is too evanescent, but it is none the less potent and fascinating. In Richard's search for lodging, work, and a market for his sketches, we realize his naïve self-assurance and his ignorance of prevailing conditions. Naturally, his awakening is not all pleasurable, altho his adherence to the desire to paint "meanings,

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not things," is admirable. It gives a fairly good key to his character. With his little hall-bedroom in Mrs. Baldwin's house, there comes into his life the influence of Constance, a pretty little music-hall singer. From that day her love, intense and self-sacrificing, never fails him. The vicissitudes of fortune drive him from pillar to post, but, even when he is forced to sleep in the streets, he never loses his saving sense of humor. His friendship with "Nibbs," the print-seller, is unique, and his life with Constance, after his childhood sweetheart disappoints him, is full of sweet and wonderful sacrifice. His artistic work and temperament lead him finally to achievement, but at the cost of much that is indescribable, altho it forms the essence and charm of the book.

Van Saanen, Marie Louise. Wild Grapes. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

The American wife who prefers to live in Europe while her husband works at home to supply her with luxuries has never been so well analyzed as in this latest work of Marie Louise van Saanen. She is drawn unflinchingly by one who has had the best of opportunities to observe and one who, also, is too loyal to the highest ideals of her sex to set down anything except in sincerity. If the selfishness which ends in cold brutality in the life of Lucia Gwent is depicted without stint, the charm that enabled her to win the love of such a man as David Gwent is also amply presented. The story as a faithful representation of real life is thus convincingly told. Mme. Van Saanen has written an important and timely chapter in the international novel that was begun by Henry James. She has taken up the record where the elder writer has laid it down and has presented a problem of contemporary appeal. The European adventure is so much a part of our annual history that a whole world of new situations is opened to the observant fictionist. The woman of this novel is a marked example of her type. By nature she is the *demi-vierge*, and Europe completes her opportunities for the full realization of her instincts.

The great interest in the novel is the character of the woman; tho the writer's purpose was primarily the history of an American husband. The man's career is traced from his childhood years. Born an Englishman, he leaves the unsympathetic hearth of his childhood and renounces forever his birthright. As a jockey in Australia, a gold-digger in California, a miner, a mine-overseer, and later a mine-speculator, we follow his growth through one romantic episode after another. On structural grounds it might perhaps be objected that the opening parts of the novel are too episodic, tho each of these is presented with dramatic force that wins admiration.

Watts, Mary S. Van Cleve. Pp. 396. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

Mrs. Watts always concentrates her efforts on the creation of one character. Van Cleve is a worthy successor to Nathan Burke and Letty Breen. The family and friends of the hero are pictured in all sorts of experiences, but each one illustrates some effect on the hero's development and contributes to the complete portrayal of his character. Van Cleve Kendrick is the

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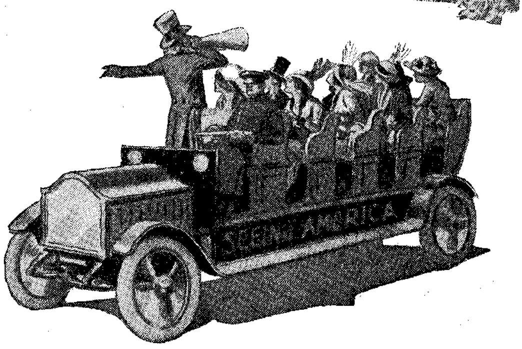

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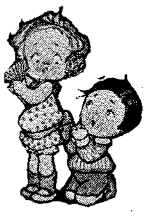

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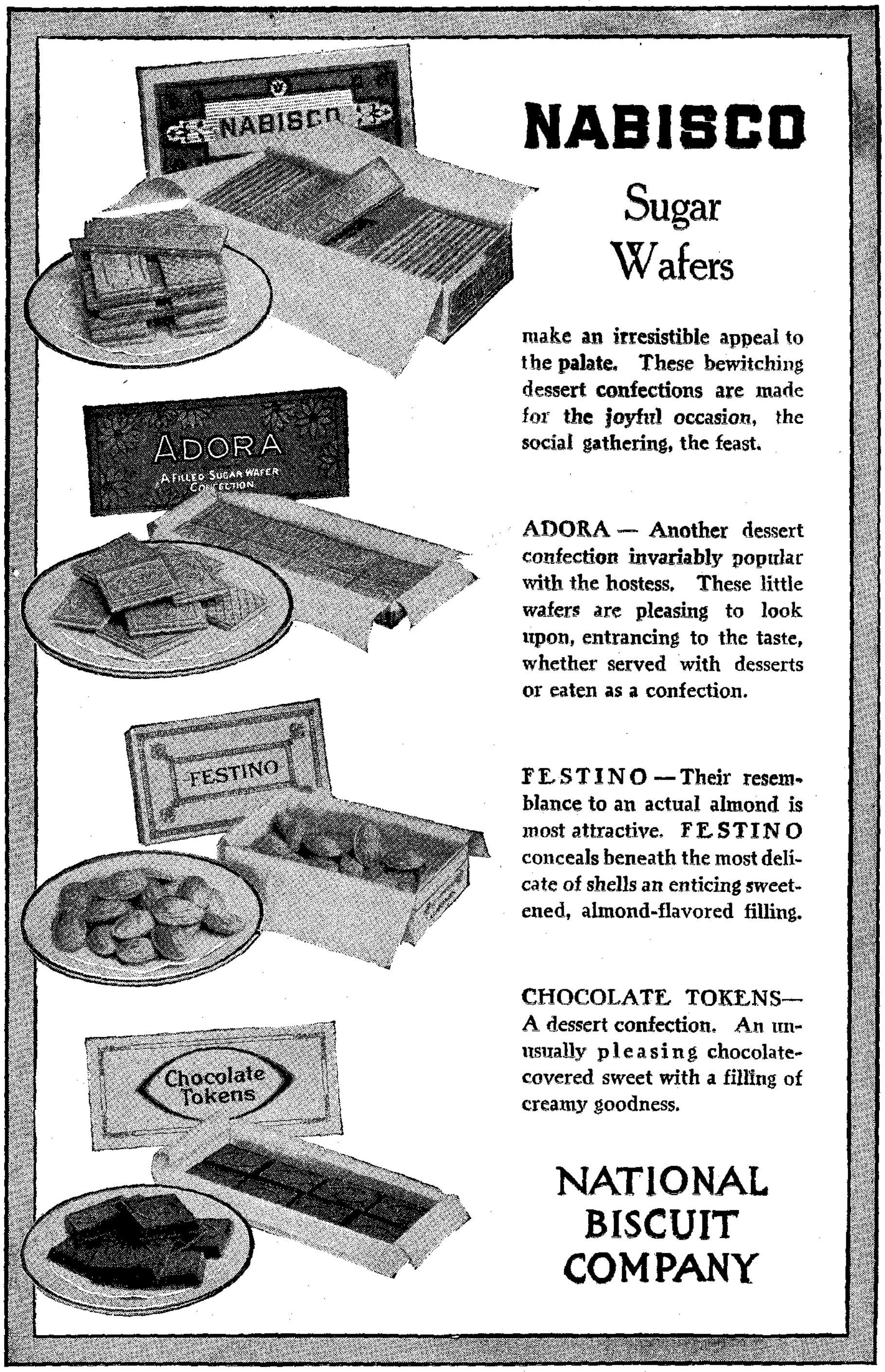
one in this story, around whom all others revolve and on whom many depend, and yet he is a modest, unassuming, but determined young Ohioan who finds himself at a very early age the mainstay and only support of a very trying family of aunts, uncles, and cousins. Their aimless wanderings, total lack of practical ideas, and self-satisfaction keep Van Cleve's "nose to the grindstone," but he plods on, always progressing and always reaching a little higher level in spite of all drawbacks. The family of Gilberts, whose lives are closely identified with Van's, give the author a fertile field for more character work. The lovely Lorrie, her lovable but dissipated brother Bob, and the brainless Paula, who causes a tragic and dramatic complication, are very real, thanks to the skill of the writer. The Spanish War plays some part in the close of the story, and Van Cleve's character finally rounds out to its full proportions and reaps its just reward. The book is satisfactory and moves with force and dignity to its inevitable conclusion.

Wells, H. G. The Passionate Friends. Pp. 363. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

Mr. Wells has two independent forces at work in this latest novel. The result is just as distinctly dual. There is the mental life of Stephen Stratton, his ideals, ambitions, and philosophies of life, his generalizations on human experiences and comments on the daily problems of modern life and modern conditions. In these we find intelligent consideration of stimulating facts and a hopeful outlook toward a higher plane of future achievement. His conception of a "World State"—a unity to be reached by weakening antagonism, by developing understanding and toleration, by fostering the sense of brotherhood across the ancient bonds—pervades the book from beginning to end and suggests much that is inspiring and worthy of careful study. It is a significant fact that Stephen finds the perfection of his ideals and the money with which to develop them in America. On the other hand, there are the lives of Stephen and Mary Justin, "The Passionate Friends," with all the fascination of "forbidden fruit," the lure of personal attraction combating the legal barriers of social tradition. The book is fine in many ways, inspiring even, and stimulating, but the least satisfactory part is the "passionate" part.

Wharton, Edith. The Custom of the Country. Pp. 594. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

If this story had been written by any one less clever than Mrs. Wharton it would be unreadable. Her skilful portrayal of a thoroughly despicable character, however, and one disgusting in every way, only proves the more fully the masterly power of a woman who can make such a character seem vividly real, unlovable and revolting tho she be. It may be true that it is a "custom of the country" for men to exclude their wives from partnership in their business, but as women show more intelligence in practical affairs, and show an intelligent interest in the money-making, as well as the money-spending, men will bestow on them their confidence and look for their sympathy. "It's normal for a man to work hard for a woman—what's abnormal is his not caring to tell her anything about it." We can not believe that there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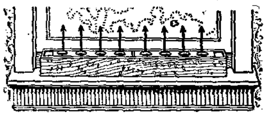

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are many Undine Spraggs; we shouldn't believe that there was one if Mrs. Wharton had not made her "real" in all her revolting repulsion. Selfish, heartless, coolly calculating, absolutely unswerving in her determination to have what she craves,—the very best obtainable for money, and where that money came from, or how much suffering and sacrifice it entailed, mattered little to her, providing she had it to spend. Undine had not one admirable trait unless we accord to her, as to Mephisto, great "persistency." Facial beauty she had, and a pretty manner as long as she had what she wished, but it seems like a reflection on man's power of discrimination that so many fell victims to her very limited charms. If such characters are the result of the customs of the country, it is time those customs were changed. The story holds and carries us on, at the same time disgusting us at every new step, but everywhere are the marks of the perfect and finished style of the author. But it makes us long for clean living, sunlight, and fresh air.

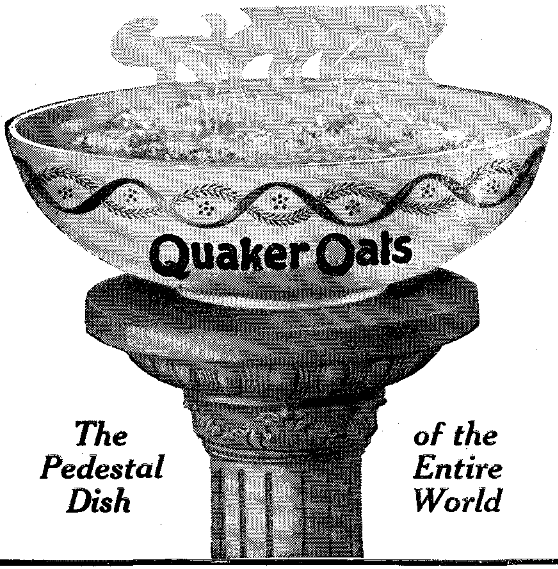
Wright, Mabel Osgood. The Stranger at the Gate. Pp. 305. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

This is a pretty Christmas story, full of the Christmas spirit, and points a good moral without being in any way "goody-goody." At home, in the country, we are shown Mr. and Mrs. Vance just before the holidays, longing for a sight of their only son and his children; we also learn that of late years his presents of money have been the only substitute for his presence of love, and the crippled father, a dreamy inventor, has sent out one last plea, believing that he has, at last, invented something commercially practical. On the other hand, we are shown the city office of Emery Vance, wealthy and successful man of business, and his absorption by the money-grabbing spirit, which has gradually crowded from his innermost life his wife, children, parents, and friends. The visit of Dr. Amunde, the "stranger," and his effect upon the dramatic situation make a clever story. The plot is developed in an ingenious manner. Emery's heartlessness is exaggerated, perhaps, but only enough to make the *dénouement* more startlingly effective. The happiness of the final solution seems elusively out of reach until the very last, but every part of the story is interesting. Emery hardly seems to deserve the devotion of his sorely tempted but loyal and faithful wife, and the book would be a good lesson if only it could fall into the right hands.

TRAVEL-BOOKS

Munson, Arley, M.D. Jungle Days. Being the Experiences of a Woman Doctor in India. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 300. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Here is another Lady of the Decoration, with the added charm that her story is truth and not fiction,—not a love-story, in the sentimental sense, but the story of the love of a gifted and noble woman for every child of need. The qualities of mind and heart which made Dr. Munson's experiences in India possible find expression also in her way of describing them. The record wins sympathetic interest, and adds another worthy volume to the brilliant modern literature of foreign



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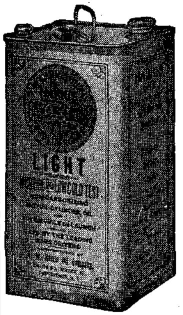

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From the moment of Dr. Munson's early childhood when, moved to tears by the picture of a Hindu mother throwing her baby to the crocodiles as a sacrifice to the gods, she resolved to "hurry and grow up" that she might go to India and "save those poor little babies," her life was spent in preparation for her task. She set out on her quest independently, but soon found her field of service at the Wesleyan Mission at Medak. Here for five years she gave herself to strenuous labors; the only qualified physician in an area of five hundred square miles. The tension was occasionally relieved by sightseeing trips,—to Benares, to Agra, to Darjiling, to Kashmir, which are charmingly described. But her heart is in the ministry to the unspeakable sufferings of her "little sisters of India," whom she had heard for years calling her to help them, and in that ministry she herself finds "the greatest blessing of earth or heaven—peace!" Through the unusually interesting illustrations one is permitted to come into closer acquaintance with Dr. Munson,—an acquaintance which the reader of the book will ardently desire.

Leary, Lewis Gaston. Syria, the Land of Lebanon. Illustrated. Pp. 225. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3 net.

Associations with Palestine are such that one's interest in the eastern shore of the Mediterranean centers most naturally about the country "from Dan to Beersheba." But north of Dan there lies a land of rare scenic beauty and of great human and historic interest which might indeed receive greater attention from the tourist were it not so near the Holy Land. In the book before us, Dr. Leary, whose "Real Palestine of To-day" is well known, has sketched Syria just as we would like to have it done for us whether we have seen it or not. It is neither a guide-book nor the superficial subjective estimate of one who has not really known the land or the people. It is a picture of Syria and Syrian life both sympathetic and accurate. One feels after reading it that one understands the real relationship of Moslem and Druse and the Christian sects better than ever before, and notes the splendid service that the Syrian Protestant College is rendering all of them at Beirut. One sees the vivid coloring of the city streets, the shimmering green of the olive-groves, and the yellow sand of the desert. One hears the chaffing of the bazaars, the creak of the water-wheels, the sigh of the wind in the cedars—and above all one feels the towering presence of the snowy Lebanon range. It is, indeed, no slight task so faithfully and lovingly to portray a land of many peoples, varied scenery, and complex history, but it is admirably done here.

Exner, A. H. Japan as I Saw It. 8vo. Pp. 259. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

Mr. Exner is well known as an Oriental traveler, and this volume contains the fruits of one of his most interesting peregrinations. But it has more in it than the author saw. The two opening chapters of 82 pages contain a sketch of Japanese history from the time of Jimmu Tenno to the day it was opened up to Europe, and Japan, "the kingdom of the origin of the sun," "underwent a transformation unparalleled in history." There is nothing new or original in this work excepting the pleasant style of the writer and the exquisite illustrations which comprise sixteen engravings and thirty-seven duotones. Japan has recently been the subject of many volumes, but in that before us the religion, domestic life, dress, and social customs are brought before our eyes with amazing clearness in the finished and beautiful pictures which really add life to a text of itself most interesting.

Loftie, W. J. Westminster Abbey. 8vo. Pp. 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

There have been many works written about the Abbey—many large and well-illustrated works. We recommend this as a brief compendium of information, with illustrations which are familiar in style, but clear and helpful. The many-sided character of the building is well brought out by this author. It is a church of national importance, perhaps of unique significance—the monuments embody the literary and political history of England, and its architectural features are very imposing. Americans who are to travel in England next summer might study this handbook to their profit.

Howells, W. D. Familiar Spanish Travels. 8vo, pp. 327. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

William Dean Howells is the best writer of pure English that this country can boast at present, and all he has to say is worth hearing. Those who have entered the Puerta del Sol at Madrid, who have seen the Christianized mosque of Cordova and the churches of Toledo and Burgos, will be delighted at reading a volume calculated to revive their most cherished reminiscences. Of course, there is absolutely nothing new in this treasurable work excepting the undying charm and grace which the pen of the author lends to familiar topics; but how good it all is! And Mr. Howells recently celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. May the sweet philosopher, the complete optimist, live to celebrate many, many more.

Tennyson, Charles. Cambridge from Within. 8vo, pp. 204. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

An American lady recently told the present writer that she was disappointed with Oxford because it did not resemble Princeton. Perhaps if she had gone to Cambridge she would have found the water-front sufficiently charming to reconcile her to such a dissimilarity. Or if she had taken the trouble to prepare herself by previous reading for the understanding of medieval institutions she would have escaped her disappointment. Such a book as the present is pretty enough and clever enough to make any one fall in love with the university of Newton, of Gray, and of Whately. The illustrations are excellent and the manufacture of the volume perfect.

Shelley, Henry C. Shakespeare and Stratford. 8vo, pp. 207. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"The cry is, still they come"—another book on Shakespeare! This, however, is not a critical or historical work so much as a delightful sketch with plenty of pictures showing the material environment of

(*Continued on page* 632)

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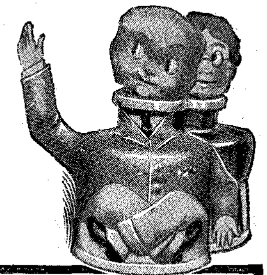

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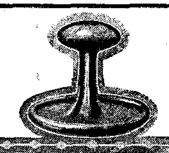

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 630)

the poet on the banks of the Avon. It is said that more Americans than Englishmen visit the house where Shakespeare lived and the church in which his monument stands. Enthusiasm marks every page of Mr. Shelley's book.

Stigand, Captain C. H. Hunting the Elephant in Africa. With a foreword by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

There have been many books written on hunting big game in Africa, from the days of Gordon Cumming up to the present time, when Captain Stigand shows himself to be something better than the Englishman of whom a French writer said that whenever John Bull was bored he would say, "Let us go out and kill something." The author of the present well-written volume is an F.R.G.S. and an F.Z.S.

The lion-hunter, Stigand, is also the keen ethnologist, botanist, and entomologist, and his personal exploits really are modestly kept in the background in comparison with the care and space he devotes to describing plants, insects, and the habits of the man and large game he came across. The illustrations are numerous, but we desiderate a map.

Bates, Katharine Lee. In Sunny Spain. Pp. 289. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The "Little Schoolmate Series" contains stories for children that combine facts and fancy so cleverly that the child delights in the reading and unconsciously acquires information that is bound to be helpful. This little story by Miss Bates, who has already written about Spain in an earlier book, describes the life of two little Spanish children, and the exciting events that followed the return of their father from soldier duty. In the varied accounts of their work and play, their happiness and suffering, are revealed many of the customs of Spain, important bits of Spanish history, and some good character-drawing. Withal, it is an entertaining and charmingly told story both for children and grown-ups. The many poetic riddles with which the old grandfather regales the children are naive and fascinating. Good old "Tia Marta," whose growls only partly conceal her big heart and loyal affection, is an interesting part of the development of the story.

Batcheller, Tryphosa Bates. Royal Spain of To-day. Pp. 614. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1913. $5.

With the indorsement of H. R. H. the Infanta Eulalia, the permission of the King and Queen of Spain to dedicate the book to them, and their permission that an ancient cathedral missal be copied for the cover,—not to mention reproductions of autographed photographs of many royal personages, and a reproduction of some MSS. of Christopher Columbus—this book should have the popular appeal that intimacy with royalty makes. Mrs. Bates Batcheller produced a similar volume on Italy some years ago. She follows here the same letter-form plan, thus making it possible to express intimately the information which she has acquired in regard to Spain, its history, its rulers, its customs, its inhabitants, and natural beauties. The greater part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of a motor-trip across the Spanish Peninsula, in which Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller were accompanied by H. R. H. the Infanta Eulalia. The style is pleasing and vivid. The author has studied carefully both people and history. Every opportunity was given her to make her reader better acquainted with Spanish progress and to strengthen the friendship between Spain and America. Besides glowing descriptions of private grounds, comments on Spanish music, art, and literature, the book includes an account of a visit to Portugal, where, with the Infanta, the party were entertained by Queen Amelie and King Manuel.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Heaton, John L. The Story of a Page. Thirty Years of Public Service and Public Discussion in the Editorial Columns of the New York *World*. 8vo, pp. x-364. 1913. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Any one interested in the tortuous recent political history of the Empire State will enjoy this review of it from the standpoint of the New York *World.* The New York newspapers' active part in every campaign, in city, State, or nation, since Mr. Pulitzer took over *The World* in 1883, makes the book a real contribution to history. One especially likes to get *The World's* characterization of every politician conspicuous during the last thirty years, either in Mr. Heaton's words or in quotations from *World* editorials. The recent death of Mr. Pulitzer is doubtless responsible for the appearance of the book at this time. We have in it frequent glimpses of the powerful and gifted man who in spite of blindness, was to the last day the genius behind *The World.*

Bancroft, Jessie H. The Posture of School Children. Pp. 308. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

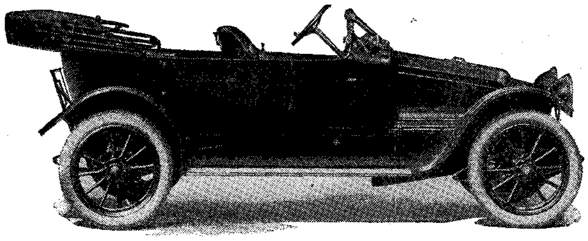
Miss Bancroft's work is essentially educational, constructed for the instruction of teachers and parents, but it is not lacking in interest for the general reader. Every deviation of posture from the correct is examined for its cause, its effect, and needed correction. The different tests for the detection of imperfect posture are explained in detail. For schools a triple test is recommended, viz.: 1. Standing position. 2. Endurance marching. 3. Gymnastic exercise. A recognition of improvement is advised in the form of prizes and rewards. After showing how famous artists used perfect posture to illustrate all forms of beauty, the author draws this conclusion: "The song and gladness of the human heart, its loftiest vision and noblest aspiration, are depicted in a figure of perfect poise—these qualities education should achieve for the children."

Forman, S. E. Advanced American History. 8vo, pp. 634. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

Mr. Forman's title indicates clearly what was his purpose in preparing this volume. He intends it for students of American history who are already familiar with the main outlines. He has aimed especially to bring out the work of pioneers in transforming a continent from the condition of wilderness and barbarism into one of civilization, following this with a presentation of the commercial and industrial development of the continent, and the consequent evolution of "the greatest democracy the world has yet seen." The work combines much economic history with warfare and politics. By this method American history has been made particularly interesting. It is an unusual book, of the advanced-grade kind, and should accomplish the author's purpose in making the real history

(*Continued on page* 635)

The Franklin Six-Thirty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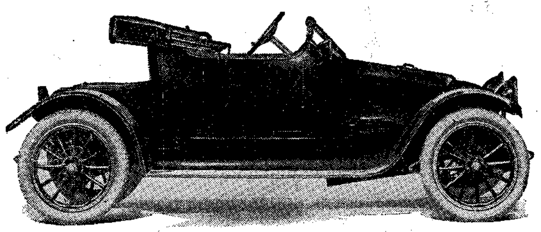
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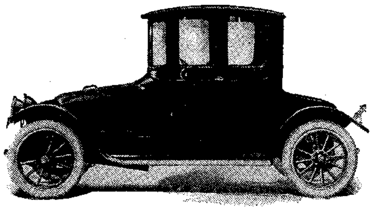
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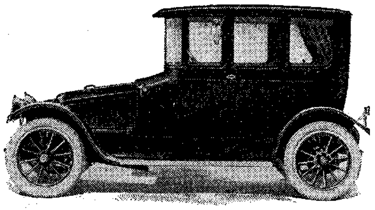
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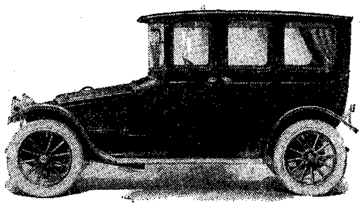
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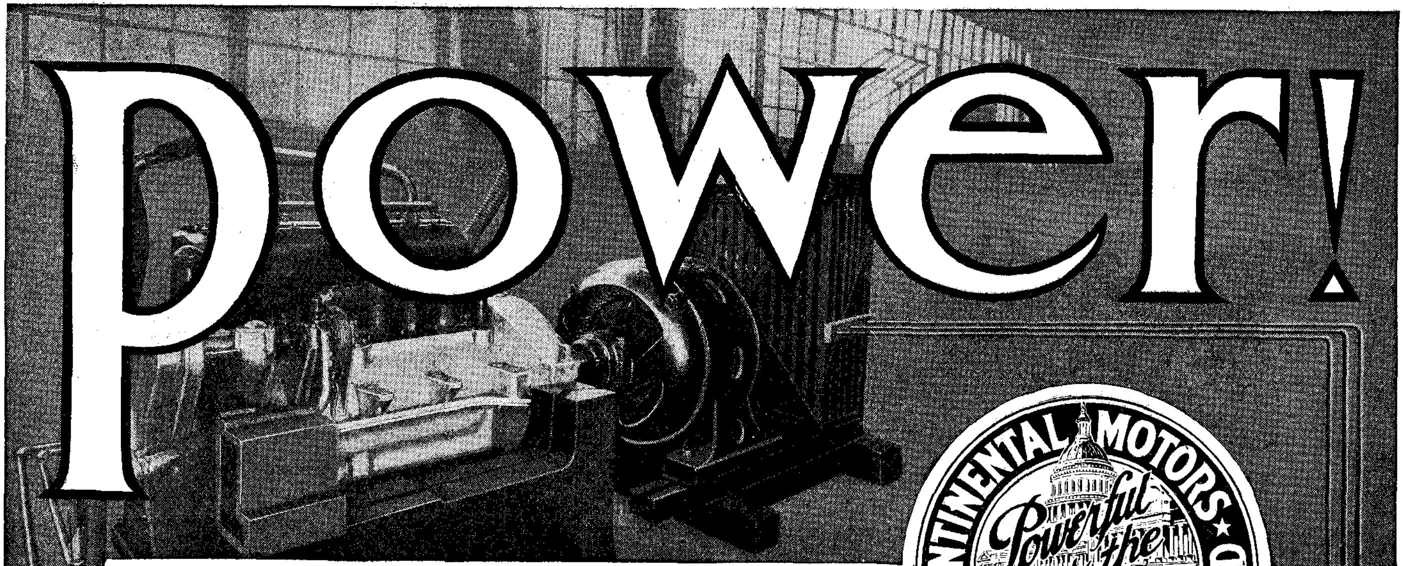

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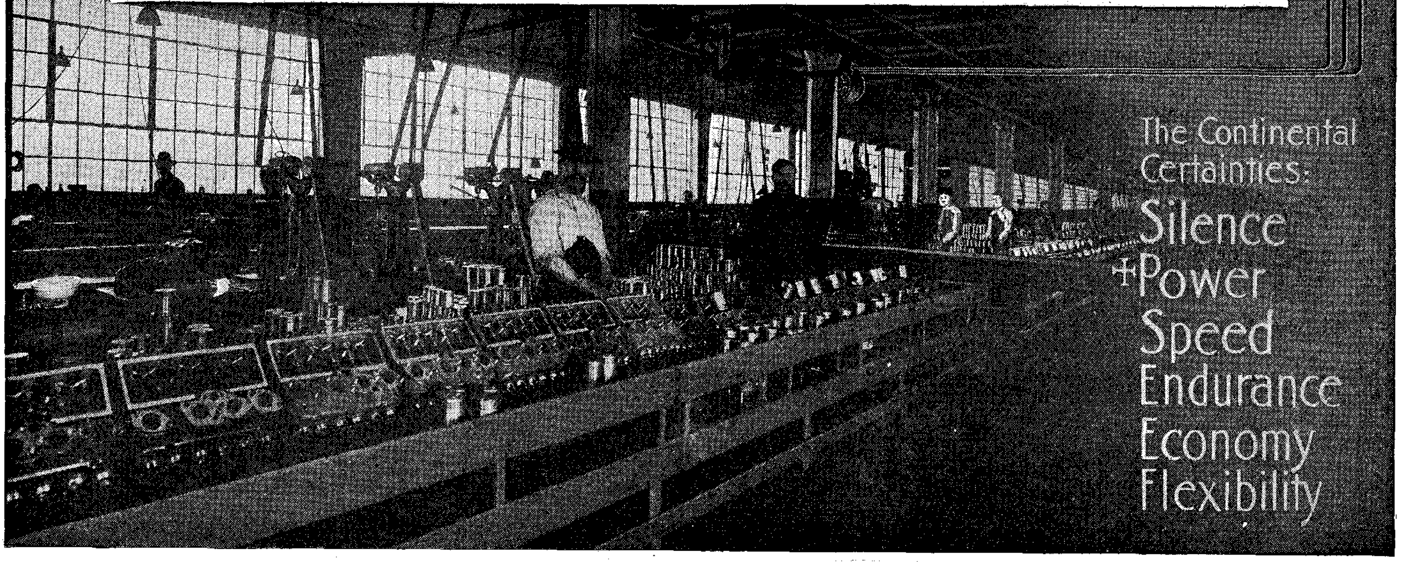

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 632)

of America better known—that is, the history of the American people.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1914. New York: The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World). 25 cents.

In this invaluable vade-mecum is given a surprizing variety of information. The dweller in cities will find information on the high cost of living, the new tariff, the income tax, and champagne; the farmer, reports on the corn crop, hog statistics, hunting- and game-laws, and cab-rates in New York; the business man, as to parcel-post- and express-rates, telegraph- and cable-rates to all parts of the world, and domestic and foreign mails; the workingman, pages devoted to eight-hour laws; the ladies, statistics on the suffrage, and a list of American women who have married titles. This encyclopedia—for that, and not an almanac in the old sense of the word, is what the book is—ought to find its way into the home or office of every one who wishes to keep abreast with the progress of the world.

Seitz, Don C. Whistler Stories. Collected and arranged by Don C. Seitz. Cloth. Small, 8vo, pp. 135. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1913.

This handy little book needs no description or criticism, being simply a collection of anecdotes gathered by Mr. Seitz from the mass of Whistler literature. Some appeared in "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." Others may be here in print for the first time. That all the incidents are authentic—well, we have Mr. Seitz's statement for it.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright. American Ideals, Character, and Life. 8vo, pp. 341. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

These essays, with the exception of "The American in Art," are taken from the addresses delivered by Dr. Mabie, as Exchange Professor in Japan, at the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto, the privately endowed or supported universities of Waseda and Keio and the Dosheisha. They were delivered, we are assured in the preface, "to audiences of unusual alertness and knowledge of the English language, but who were largely unfamiliar with American history and institutions." Dr. Mabie is a pleasing writer, and the American reader will here see with what taste and skill he presented to the Japanese things that to an American are little more than obvious.

Kohut, George Alexander (Editor). The Bible and English Poetry. A Hebrew Anthology. In two volumes. Cincinnati: S. Bachrach. 1913. $5.

The editor of this work brings together all the material to be found in English poets, from Caedmon to Kipling, touching the Old Testament and later Hebrew tradition. There are included metrical paraphrases of the entire book of Psalms, Lamentations, the Song of Songs, and other parts of the Bible, not a few of them being notable and distinctive for their beauty, and indicating, as perhaps nothing else can so forcibly, the paramount influence of the Hebrew Scriptures upon English literature. Here will be found, along with the most representative names, those of several obscurer bards, whose verses the editor has rescued from sources no longer accessible. The list of authors includes King James I., President John Quincy Adams, and numerous distinguished members of the aristocracy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who have all felt the inspiration of the Old Bible and reverently set their hand to the lyre. The two volumes extend over 1,500 pages and contain several hundred poems on a subject exclusive and distinctive, and represent the labor of a decade. The work is a notable contribution to English literature and will prove invaluable, not only as a work of reference to the student, but as a practical guide to the minister and reverent layman.

Patterson, Charles Brodie. In the Sunlight of Health. 8vo, pp. 449. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20 net.

Mr. Patterson is not a follower of Mrs. Eddy, but an exponent of the "New Thought" and expounder of a sort of pantheism as formulated by the Roman philosopher Seneca, who declared:

"There is but one stuff and but one Spirit. No matter how minute the form may be of which it is composed, the original prime substance and life are in the form; no matter how little or rudimentary that intelligence it may express, it is one with all life and intelligence."

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The book is well written and deals with such subjects as "Scientific Living," "Conformity to Ideals," "Mind and Body," "Self-Healing," "Healing at a Distance." Serious, even religious in tone, it is sure to bring comfort and help to the illuminati.

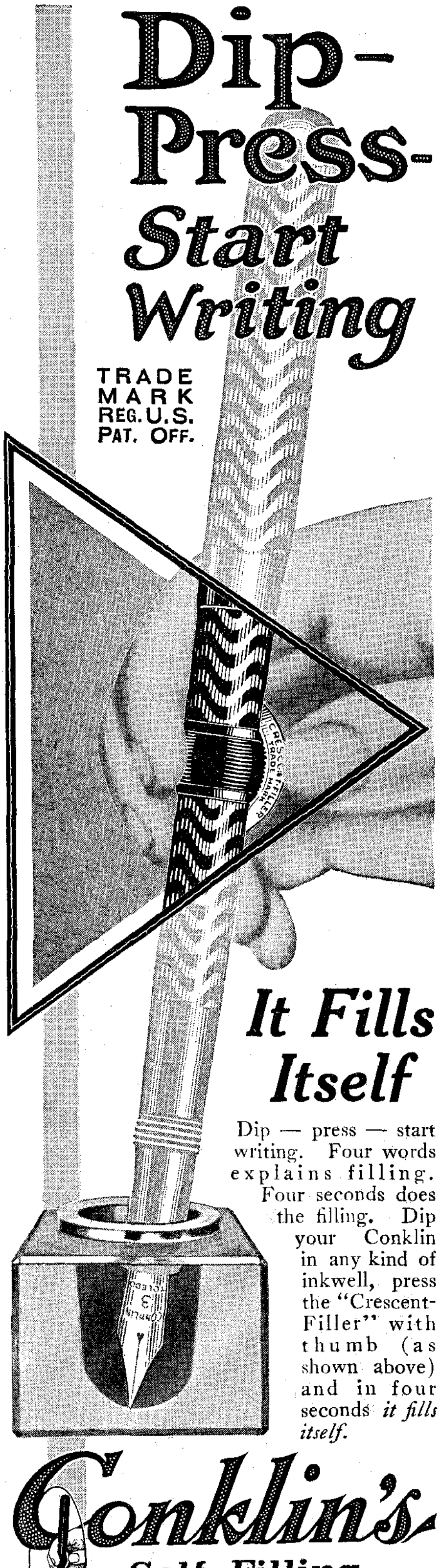
Whelfley, James Davenport. The Trade of the World. 8vo, pp. 425. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

The intricacies of international trade and its influence on the progress of the world are the theme of this carefully compiled work. Mr. Whelfley has traveled all over the field of the world's commerce and is quite qualified to give a correct account of such matters as Trade Strategy; The Commercial Strength of Great Britain; Germany's Foreign Trade; The Trade of France; Belgium, the Balance-Wheel of Trade; Austria-Hungary, the European Enigma; Italy's Economic Outlook; The Trade of Northern Africa; Japan's Commercial Crisis; The Trade of China; The Trade of Russia; Progressive Argentina; If Canada Were to Annex the United States; and The Foreign Trade of the United States.

The breadth of this author's political outlook is exhibited in his treatment of the Russian Treaty, the Chinese Loan, the Canal Tolls, the Balkan Finances. Thus the book will interest not only the business specialist, but the general intelligent reader on the quest for information.

Walsh, William S. A Handy Book of Curious Information. 8vo, pp. 942. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Walsh has that passion for curiosities which characterizes the true antiquarian and investigator of trifles from Macrobius to Pickwick. "Bull-Fights" and "Playing-Cards," "Royal Abbesses" and "Gigantic Lakes," "Gates" and "Gateposts," the "Rose of England" and the "Rose of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Hell," "Skerryvore Lighthouse," and the "Telephone"—on all these subjects he has something to say which is curious and novel. It is a pleasant book to dip into and seems to condense into one volume items of information which generally are the property of individuals and are only divulged in the pages of *Notes and Queries* or the inquiry columns of newspapers. Of course, there is gathered here a mass of learning and fruits of industry which may sometimes prove supplementary to ordinary encyclopedia articles, and the book is therefore to be commended as a handbook of out-of-the-way knowledge.

Booth, William Stone. Wonderful Escapes by Americans. Cloth, pp. viii-365. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

Mr. Booth, the editor of this series of adventures, has collected a group of true stories from many sources, all of which are accurately described by the title. The score of chapters includes experiences on sea and land, in the Civil War, in snow-clad mountains, and on Western plains. The editor has in the main followed the original form of the narrative and has cited his source at the end of each chapter. Exciting as the original adventures must have been, it is unfortunate that the style of the narrative is in most instances rather tame and prosaic.

Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur. In Powder and Crinoline: Fairy-Tales Retold. With 24 large color-plates by Kay Nielsen. Pp. 164. London: Hodder & Stoughton; New York: George H. Doran Company. Price $5.

To have the delicious wit of Quiller-Couch imparted to a book of fairy-tales is surely something beyond the ordinary, and then to have it illuminated and glorified by the highly imaginative paintings of Kay Nielsen makes a volume that is a delight. The very preface shows that the making of books has entered a new stage, and that a specimen of a new sort of literature is before us. The author was told, it seems, that the artist "wished to employ his pencil upon a volume of fairy-tales, to be called 'In Powder and Crinoline.'" So artist and publisher had it all arranged, and even the title selected, before the author touched his pen to paper, or even knew a word about it! He was merely to furnish the reading to go with the pictures. So, he frankly confesses, he ransacked his library, borrowed one tale here and another there, took one of his own that he probably thought wasn't half bad, and the book was made. What is the result? Well, if the tales are intended to be read by, or to, children, under ten or twelve, the style is a little over their heads. It is better suited to the middle or later teens. And the further we go through the book, the more the style matures, till in the latter part it would be liked most by the grown-ups.

Fletcher, Horace. Fletcherism, What It Is. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

"Fletcherism," answers the author, "is a method of thorough mastication recommended by Horace Fletcher." But the present bright little treatise deals in a general way with dietetics, and while Horace Fletcher "became young at sixty," there are thousands of men who have learned the things he teaches before they were fifty. The rules he gives for a sound mind in a sound body are here summed up in their main points. The book furnishes the latest information on a most important matter, including an account of his athletic "stunts" and the scientific experiments that established the soundness of the author's views.

Jordan, David Starr. War and Waste. Pp. 296. Appendix. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

This volume of addresses, essays, and editorials goes a long way to support the oft-quoted opinion of General Sherman that "War is hell!" It shows the author to be, as he says, "opposed to war, to war-scares, and to war accessories in general." In "War and Waste," President Jordan shows how Europe was devastated and impoverished by the Napoleonic campaigns, leaving heaps of skulls scattered over the continent which, if gathered into one pile would make a mound thirty times as high as the Washington Monument. France has not yet recovered from the terrible toll she had to pay in blood and treasure. Of the magnificent army of 600,000 men who so proudly marched forth to the conquest of Russia, "only 20,000 famished specters staggered back over the bridge of Korno in the middle of December. In our own Civil War, 700,000 of the virile youth of our country was the price we paid to get rid of slavery.

The war-debt of the world amounts to the enormous sum of $37,000,000,000, and the annual cost of the upkeep of armies and armaments is over $4,000,000,000. The debt to the money-lenders can never be paid. Mr. Jordan dismisses the possibility of war with Japan, that country having a debt of $1,300,000,000 on its hands from the late war with Russia, and finding it impossible to raise another loan.

Tagore, Rabindranath. Sādhāna, the Realization of Life. Pp. 164. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.
Tagore, Rabindranath. The Crescent Moon: Child-Poems. Pp. 84. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

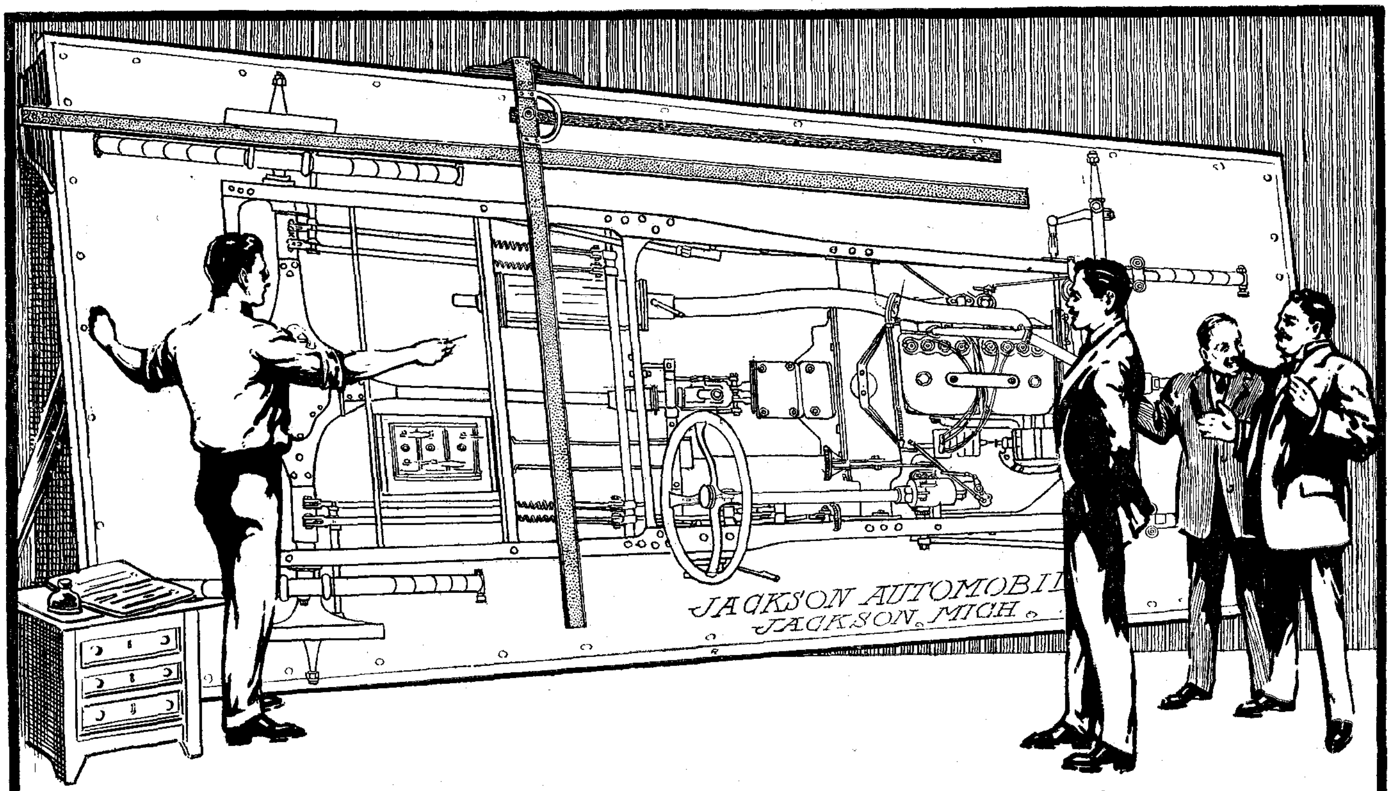
Tagore's essays—there are eight of them in this volume—are an intellectual stimulus, a spiritual tonic. In writing about the problem of existence the winner of the 1913 Nobel Prize for idealistic literature steers clear of the rocks of sectarian controversy. He combines profundity with a simplicity of style and treatment that puts him within the grasp of the average reader. Tho he writes as a Hindu, Tagore can see the serious flaws in the philosophy of the East. In an essay entitled "Realization in Action" he gives us a striking critical comparison of East Indian religious idealism with the trend in the western world.

"The Crescent Moon" is a collection of little sketches of child life, written with little poetic form. Evidently they are intended for grown-ups, as most of them are far above the heads of children.

Troward, T. Bible Mystery and Bible Meaning. 8vo, pp. xii-323. New York: Goodyear Book Concern. $2.

This volume proposes to interpret Bible truth—it is a "presentment of the Bible" (p. xi). The author suggests that we "re-read the Bible on the supposition that the . . . speakers really meant what they said," and that we eschew a "'spiritual' interpretation" (p. 2). Yet he interprets "In the beginning" of Gen. 1:1 to mean "in principle," *i.e.*, to cover the evolutionary Bergsonian theory of continuous creation, as tho the Hebrew writer could have conceived such a method of creation, or as if the Hebrew word "in-the-beginning" could mean anything else than what it says

(*Continued on page* 638)



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Majestic "Big Four"—Four-cylinder, long stroke motor; 124-inch wheel base, full elliptic springs front and rear. Electric cranking and lighting. $1885.

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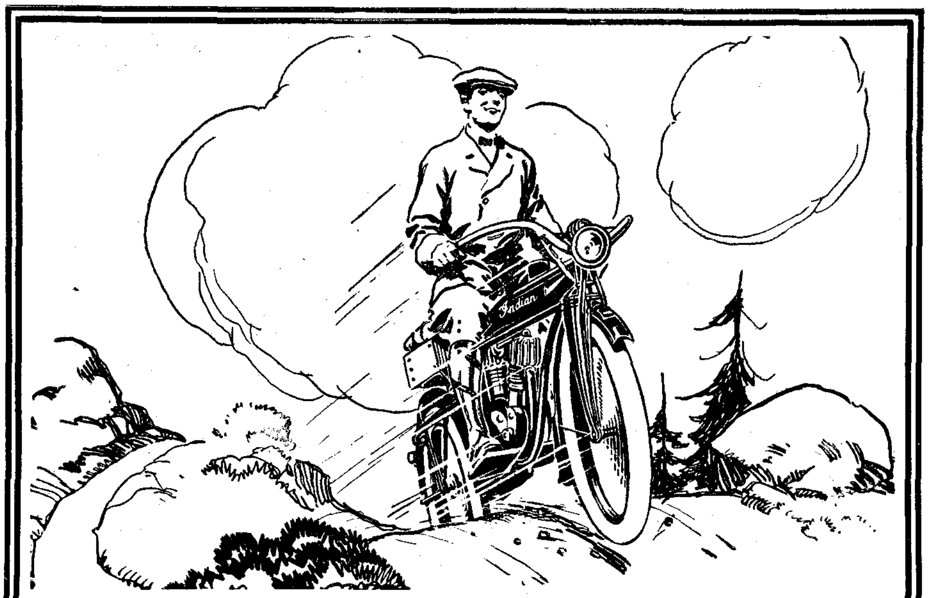
Catalog giving full and interesting details on request. Write to

JACKSON AUTOMOBILE CO., 1318 E. Main St., Jackson, Mich.



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MOUNTED on a sturdy, fast Indian you are in command of everything that's going on, far and near. Shore and country—short trips or long trips—the whole out-of-doors is yours when you own a motorcycle. The zest of riding, with its rush of pure air—as you roll off mile after mile—gives a new exhilaration, just makes life hum with fresh delight!

What point of interest do you want to reach quickly? Throw a leg over an Indian—give a "twist of the wrist"—and off you go.

Indian MOTOCYCLES FOR 1914

are powerful and swift red beauties. All have Footboards, the famous comfort feature the Cradle Spring Frame and 38 Betterments. Some have electric equipment, consisting of electric head light, electric tail light, electric signal, two sets of storage batteries. Also Corbin-Brown rear drive speedometer.

Prices have been revised downward—mechanical values increased—so that almost any one can own an Indian with little effort.

And remember this: All Indian riders have a world-wide service always on call, provided by 2,500 Indian Dealers and Service Stations.

The 1914 Line of Indian Motocyles

4 H. P. Single, Service Model	$200.00
7 H. P. Twin Two-Twenty-Five, Regular Model	225.00
7 H. P. Twin Two-Sixty, Standard Model	260.00
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7 H. P. Twin Hendee Special Model (with Electric Starter)	325.00

Ask the nearest Indian dealer for a free demonstration. He'll be glad to talk the Indian over with you. Send for the new 32-page catalog.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO. (Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World) **806 State St., Springfield, Mass.**

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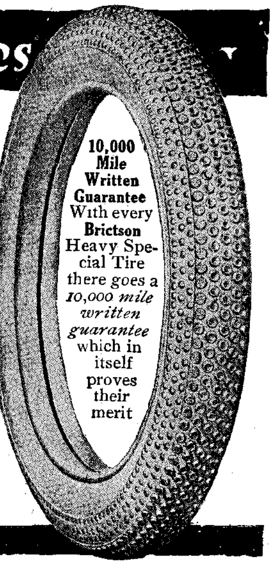


10,000 Mile Written Guarantee With every Brictson Heavy Special Tire there goes a *10,000 mile written guarantee* which in itself proves their merit

At last the pneumatic tire problem has been virtually solved—the weak points in previous tire construction have been eliminated. The resiliency of a **Brictson Pneumatic Tire** puts it in a class by itself. It is Puncture-proof — Blowout-proof — Skid-proof — Rut-proof — Rim-cut-proof — Oil-proof and Gasoline-proof.

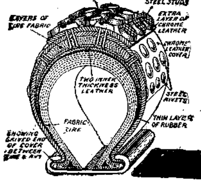
Ten Days' Free Trial

To remove all doubt that might arise in the purchaser's mind and to back up our statements—we will allow **10 days' free trial** on the first set that goes into each town.

Your Tires Can Be Made Like This ➡

If you are not in need of new tires and the fabric in your present tires is still good—we can rebuild them the **Brictson Way**—making them **Puncture-Proof, Non-Skidding, Blowout-Proof, Rut-Proof, Oil-Proof** and **Rim-Cut-Proof.**

Write today for full particulars, giving your dealer's name.


VACUUM CUP CUTTING EDGE HARDENED STEEL STUDS
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LAYERS OF TIRE FABRIC
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Main Office and Factory at

5934 Brictson Building, Brookings, S. Dak., U. S. A.

BRANCHES—Boston, 182 Friend St., Dept. 5834; New York, 250 West 54th St., Dept. 5834; Philadelphia, 611 Bulletin Bldg., Dept. 5834; Detroit, Majestic Bldg., Dept. 5834; Pittsburg, 1201 Hartje Bldg., Dept. 5834; Chicago, 2009 S. Michigan Ave., Dept. 5834; St. Louis, 1301 N. Kings Highway, Dept. 5834; San Francisco, Monadnock Bldg., Dept. 5834.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 636)

(pp. 9–10). Again, the "garden" of Gen. 2–3 is "the Garden of the Soul," and "the Tree of Life is that innermost perception of Spirit of which the Master said that it would be a well of water," etc. (pp. 25–26). The first canon of interpretation of any document is—discover what the writer meant to say. Mr. Troward's canon seems to be—discover what you can allegorize into the document. We can not get at "Bible meaning" by such a method.

Winter, Alice Ames. Charles Gordon Ames: A Spiritual Biography. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 229. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, the gifted daughter of the Rev. Charles Gordon Ames, has turned from her successful novel-writing and the many activities of her prominent and useful life in Minneapolis, to edit the biographical notes left by her distinguished father and to add to them much interesting material. Dr. Ames possest a deeply religious nature and his early childhood was spent in an ultraconservative atmosphere among austere and rigid Calvinists. His search for freedom of thought beyond "the shadow of misgiving, as if all that was natural might also be dangerous," led him to the warmth of the Free-Will Baptist religious fervor, in a somewhat illiterate community, and later to a violent reaction against his early training, resulting in his abandoning the faith of his boyhood for Unitarianism. The first half of this memorial volume records his own account of his journey from Calvinism to the teachings of Channing and Parker. In the remainder of the book Mrs. Winter has presented an interesting sketch of her father's character and his many achievements on behalf of the Republican party in the days of the Civil War and of humanitarianism during fifty years as a Unitarian minister.

Moritzen, Julius. The Peace Movement of America. 8vo, pp. 419. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The whole tendency of American institutions is toward peace and peaceful relations with other countries. Not peace for ease and idleness, but peace for strenuous enterprise and industrialism. The American boasts that he is no born soldier, like a Teuton or a Slav. He depends more upon intellect than upon force, and it is only as a last resource that he goes to war and snatches the crown of victory. This may account for the fact that the great peace movement which is now overspreading the world did not originate in the United States, where peace was taken for granted as the great principle of civic life and national development. The peace movement originated in Europe; its headquarters are at The Hague in Holland. Its advocates are found in every European capital, and it was from Europe that the first delegates of peace came to these shores.

The present volume gives a faithful account of the work done in this country by societies and individuals to promote the cause of "peace on earth." There are sixty illustrations, mostly portraits, but some of such subjects as "President Taft delivering address on peace at Clinton, Iowa." These fine half-tones add to the historic value of a volume which illustrates the truth that when our countrymen set about a thing they try to do it thoroughly.

CURRENT POETRY

NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY is a real poet, as those who read his "General William Booth Enters into Heaven," quoted in these columns several months ago, are aware. That striking poem supplies the title to Mr. Lindsay's new volume of verse published by Mitchell Kennerley.

The following poem is by no means Mr. Lindsay's best, but we place it first among those we quote because it is definitely characteristic. Mr. Lindsay is neither realist nor romanticist; he is a practical idealist, a lover of beauty who welcomes her whatever her disguise.

Springfield Magical

By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay

In this, the City of my Discontent,
Sometimes there comes a whisper from the grass,
"Romance, Romance—is here. No Hindu town
Is quite so strange. No Citadel of Brass
By Sindbad found, held half such love and hate;
No picture-palace in a picture-book
Such webs of Friendship, Beauty, Greed, and Fate!"

In this, the City of my Discontent,
Down from the sky, up from the smoking deep,
Wild legends new and old burn round my bed
While trees and grass and men are wrapt in sleep.
Angels come down with Christmas in their hearts,
Gentle, whimsical, laughing, heaven-sent;
And, for a day, fair Peace have given me
In this, the City of my Discontent!

Knowing this poet's keen interest in politics, we believe that this poem has reference to some special crisis in American affairs. But good poetry is not limited, locally or temporally, and "Where Is David?" will be as significant twenty years from now as it is to-day. It is for the reader to interpret according to his own ideas.

Where Is David, the Next King of Israel?

By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay

Where is David? . . . O God's people,
Saul has passed, the good and great.
Mourn for Saul the first-anointed—
Head and shoulders o'er the state.

He was found among the Prophets:
Judge and monarch, merged in one.
But the wars of Saul are ended
And the works of Saul are done.

Where is David, ruddy shepherd,
God's boy-king for Israel?
Mystic, ardent, dowered with beauty,
Singing where still waters dwell?

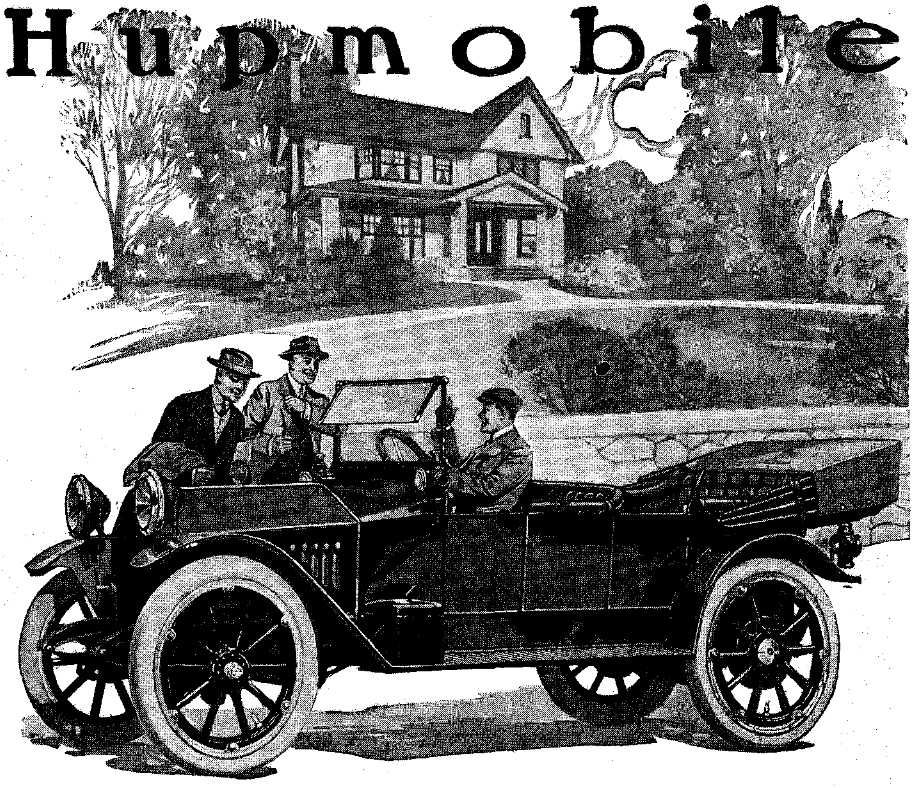
Prophet, find that destined minstrel
Wandering on the range to-day,
Driving sheep and crooning softly
Psalms that can not pass away.

"David waits," the prophet answers,
"In a black notorious den,
In a cave upon the border
With four hundred outlaw men.

"He is fair, and loved of women,
Mighty-hearted, born to sing:
Thieving, weeping, erring, praying,
Radiant royal rebel-king.

"He will come with harp and psalt'ry,
Quell his troop of convict swine,
Quell his mad-dog roaring rascals,
Witching them with words divine—

(*Continued on page* 641)



Why?

Because the upkeep cost is markedly low.
Because repairs are few and far between.
Because it requires only a small and inexpensive garage.
Because the tire cost is kept down by its lightness.
Because the owner learns to swear by the reliability of the long-stroke motor.
Because it's a *well-behaved* car, under any and all conditions.
Because it's always ready, and delightfully easy to handle.
Because it instantly adapts itself to a hundred varied family requirements.
Because it's good looking, and graceful, and out of the ordinary.
Because it "does business" every day in the year.
Because of its high second-hand value.
These are some of the reasons why the Hupmobile has become, in fact, and not merely in name, *The Car of the American Family.*

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1243 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Hupmobile Characteristics

Unit power plant, with small-bore, long-stroke motor, 3¼-inch bore by 5½-inch stroke, cylinders cast en bloc.
Trouble-proof carburetor, permanently adjusted, with air supply controlled from dash.
Right hand steer, gear shift and emergency brake levers in center.
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With electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, oversize tires and tire carrier, $1200.
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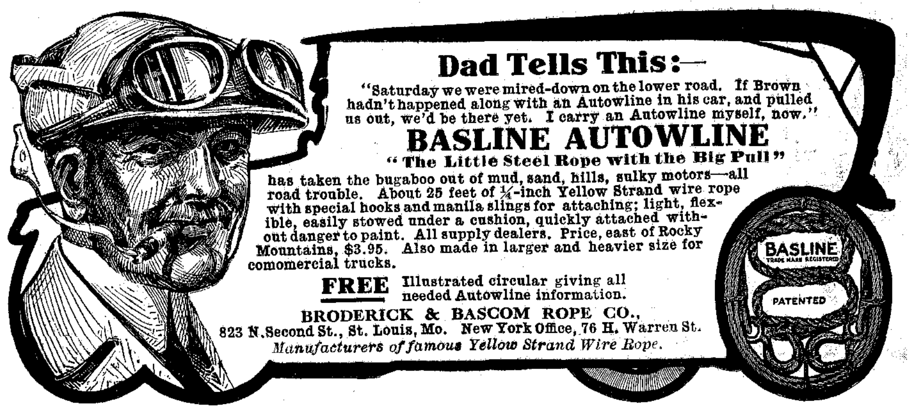
All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

In Canada, touring car or roadster, with regular equipment, $1230; with electric lighting and starting, $1380.
Six-passenger car, regular equipment, $1480; with electric lighting and starting, $1630.
Prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.
Canadian Plant, Windsor, Ont.

The car of The American Family



Dad Tells This:—

"Saturday we were mired-down on the lower road. If Brown hadn't happened along with an Autowline in his car, and pulled us out, we'd be there yet. I carry an Autowline myself, now."

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

"The Little Steel Rope with the Big Pull"

has taken the bugaboo out of mud, sand, hills, sulky motors—all road trouble. About 25 feet of ¼-inch Yellow Strand wire rope with special hooks and manila slings for attaching; light, flexible, easily stowed under a cushion, quickly attached without danger to paint. All supply dealers. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, $3.95. Also made in larger and heavier size for comomercial trucks.

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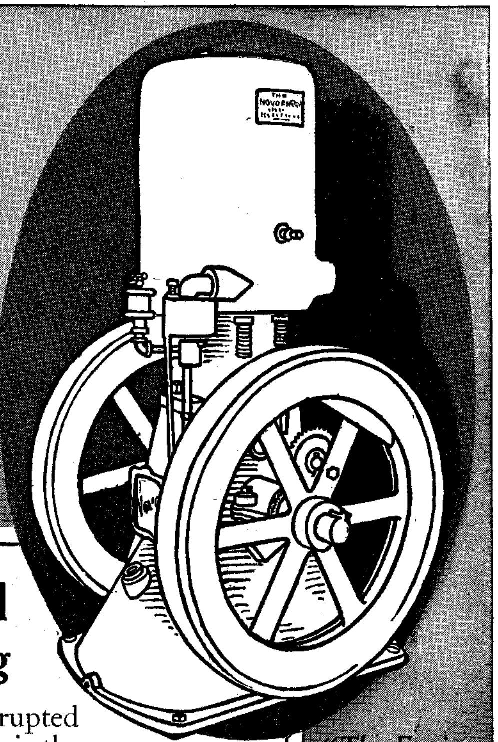
ENGINES AND OUTFITS



"The Engine for Every Purpose"

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NO FAN
NO FREEZING TROUBLE

For the Man Who Cannot Afford to Let the Wheels Stop Turning

For the man who *must* have uninterrupted power at reasonable cost—the Novo Engine is the best answer to his power problem. The Novo Engine has proved that it will stand up under the hard, gruelling test of contract work. Furthermore, Novo power has proved itself cheaper than steam or electricity in fuel consumption per horse power developed as well as in other costs of operation, in maintenance and in capital invested.

The light weight of the Novo and the small space it occupies, its simplicity and easy portability are advantages no power user should overlook. Its frost-proof cooling system, automatic fuel control, compactness and power, fit it for work of every sort—make it truly "The Engine for Every Purpose."

Its adaptability for portable or stationary uses and outdoor service is practically unlimited.

The Novo Engine is built four-cycle to make its fuel consumption low, to last longer, to be adaptable to speed and load variations met with in rough service.

The Novo is made vertical to be lighter, more readily portable and to occupy less floor space, and to enable it to be more easily lubricated.

The Novo hopper-cooling system is designed in its peculiar form to make the engine proof against damage from freezing, to make unnecessary the draining off of the cooling water in winter, to make the engine run with greater efficiency and to prevent overheating.

Let us send you "Reliable Power," the Novo Book

one of the most valuable engine books ever published for the use of the man who wants to know how to get cheaper and better power. Sent free if requested on your business letterhead.

Novo Outfits

Novo Hoists—Made in three general types—non-reversible, reversible and double drum—and in ten sizes from 600 to 4,500 lbs. lifting capacity. They are used in building construction, ice handling, logging, car hauling, back filling of sewers, freight handling and similar work.

The Novo Double Drum Hoist is the newest addition to the Novo line; equipped with 10, 12 and 15 H.P. engines. See Fig. 14120.

Novo Centrifugal Pumps—Made in three types—chain drive, direct-connected and belt-driven. For draining excavations and for irrigation. Mounted on all steel trucks, channel-steel or solid iron bases.

Novo Suction and Force Pumps are made in numerous styles and sizes, to fit all requirements, with capacities of from 300 to 10,000 gallons per hour. They are used fo. farm and home water-supply systems, for factories, filling railway tanks and city water service. Mounted on channel-steel or cast-iron bases, according to character of pump.

NOVO ENGINE CO. CLARENCE E. BEMENT, Secretary and Manager
302 Willow St., Lansing, Mich.

Do you make Machinery

that is or may be run by gasoline power?

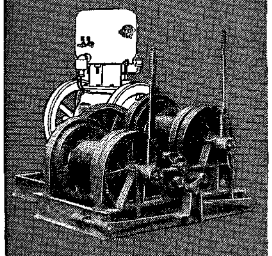
Do you sell a completely equipped cement mixer, saw rig, pumping outfit, etc.?

Then consider the immense sales advantage your product will have if run by a Novo Engine; if equipped with an engine that is, today, operating over 60% of the best cement mixers in the world.

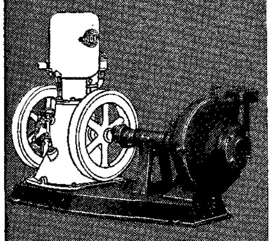
First—The advantage of an engine that has proved its absolute reliability; that removes "engine trouble" as a factor in selling your outfit.

Second—Figure out the added prestige that a combination of two good machines must produce.

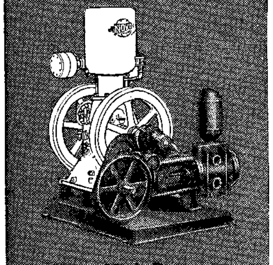
Third—Realize the profit to be gained from the advertising that has made the Novo Engine so well known. It gives you a sales argument that parallels that of the automobile manufacturer in featuring a standardized axle, carburetor or self-starter. Let us get together for our mutual benefit.



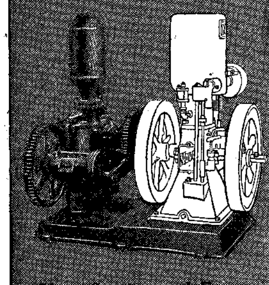
Novo Double Drum Hoist Fig. 14120



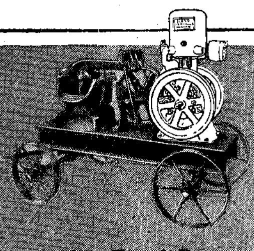
"Little Giant" Centrifugal Pump Fig. 1478



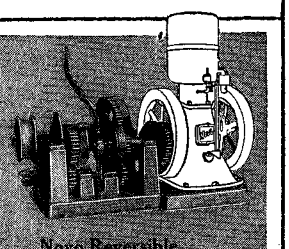
Novo High-Pressure Pump Fig. 1454



Novo Suction and Force Pump Fig. 1401



Novo Trench Pump Fig. 1457



Novo Reversible Hoisting Rig Fig. 1455

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page 639*)

"They will ram the walls of Zion!
They will win us Salem hill,
All for David, Shepherd David—
Singing like a mountain rill!"

Here is one of the most beautiful poems in the book—a splendidly sincere tribute. The slow movement of the rhythm is admirably suited to the dignity of the thought.

The Eagle That Is Forgotten

(John P. Altgeld. Born December 30, 1847; died March 12, 1902)

By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay

Sleep softly . . . eagle forgotten . . . under the stone.
Time has its way with you there, and the clay has its own.

"We have buried him now," thought your foes, and in secret rejoiced.
They made a brave show of their mourning, their hatred unvoiced.
They had snarled at you, barked at you, foamed at you day after day,
Now you were ended. They praised you, . . . and laid you away.

The others that mourned you in silence and terror and truth,
The widow bereft of her crust, and the boy without youth,
The mocked and the scorned and the wounded, the lame and the poor
That should have remembered forever, . . . remember no more.

Where are those lovers of yours, on what name do they call
The lost, that in armies wept over your funeral pall?
They call on the names of a hundred high-valiant ones,
A hundred white eagles have risen the sons of your sons,
The zeal in their wings is a zeal that your dreaming began,
The valor that wore out your soul in the service of man.

Sleep softly, . . . eagle forgotten, . . . under the stone,
Time has its way with you there and the clay has its own.
Sleep on, O brave-hearted, O wise man, that kindled the flame—
To live in mankind is far more than to live in a name,
To live in mankind, far, far more . . . than to live in a name.

Those who do not care for love-songs should avoid John Hall Wheelock's "Love and Liberation" (Sherman, French & Company). As in his two earlier books, Mr. Wheelock devotes himself to a study of love, expressing his passion in exquisite little lyrics sometimes suggestive of the best works of Arthur Symons. Here are two in which he is less personal and introspective than usual.

"Life Burns Us Up Like Fire"

By John Hall Wheelock

Life burns us up like fire,
And song goes up in flame,
The body returns in ashes
To the ashes whence it came.

Out of things it rises
And laughs and loves and sings;
Backward it subsides
Into the char of things.

Yet soars a voice above it—
Love is holy and strong—
The best of us forever
Escapes in Love and Song!

"As Far as Heaven from Earth"

By John Hall Wheelock

As far as heaven from earth,
As far as the east from the west,
So far is the breast that loves
From the belovèd breast.

For to be loved is well,
But blessed it is to love;
Earth it is that receives,
Heaven showers it from above.

Here is a beautiful fragment. Even those who dislike this poet's attitude toward his art will acknowledge the skill with which he has phrased this idea.

To the Dreamers

By John Hall Wheelock

Who from the noontide flame of living flies
To music and to poetry, which are
Moonlight reflected from the sun of life—
The beautiful, pale moonlight that makes fair
All the sad ugliness and haze of day;
Let him take heed, lest in the sweet illusion
His will grow weak, and the cold loveliness
Sleeping upon his forehead make him mad.

"In Arcady, and Other Poems" (Erskine Macdonald) contains many interesting poems, but none more compelling than that which we quote. We wish that Mr. Cameron had not made the melancholy old narrator use the purely literary word "eerie" in the sixth stanza.

Waiting

By W. J. Cameron

All the world is sick and faint,
And I am old and weary,
And sunshine's only yellow paint,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

Yellow paint and a gilded sham,
And life is dull and dreary;
A gnarled old tree is what I am,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

The orchard trees are all in bloom,
Apple, plum, and cherry,
And I lie here in a tiny room,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

They were just in their early prime,
When I was young and cheery,
But I've grown old in a shorter time,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

'Twas fine to tend them, branch and root,
With a wee maid playing near ye,
Till they grew and flourished and came to fruit,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

But blossoms fade, as they taught me, too
—A lesson that's always eerie—
And she went, but left, for a keepsake, you,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

Now here I lie—hold tight to my hand!—
It tells that I still am near ye,
Tho I wait to go to a brighter land,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

Where the sunshine's warm, not yellow paint
That mocks old bones, my dearie,
And no one ever is sick and faint,
And old and hopeless and weary. . . . . . .

Do you hear the bees in the orchard hum?—
Keep close, for there's naught to fear ye—
So I lie till the kindly angels come,
Heigh-ho, my dearie!

A STUCCO HOUSE AT BROOKLINE, MASS.
CLINTON WIRE LATH USED

Build a
Stucco House

You'll enjoy its quiet dignity and refinement—its unostentatious air of solidity and permanence, and you'll enjoy the feeling that time will only beautify it and heighten its attractiveness. If you *see to it that your architect specifies*

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you will not live in fear of disfiguring cracks, blotches and falling plaster due to the use of inefficient lathing material. The very fact that you have used genuine *CLINTON Wire Lath* settles that question once and for all.

Don't let the indefinite term "Metal Lath" satisfy you. It means nothing and permits the contractor to use an inferior material after he has the contract. See to it yourself that *CLINTON Wire Lath*—galvanized, is specified.

SEND TODAY FOR THE CLINTON STUCCO HOUSE BOOK. It is just what you need if you are going to build, for it gives vital facts about stucco you should be familiar with.

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CLINTON, MASS.
First Power Loom Weavers of Wire Cloth in the World
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10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

Mead Cycle Co. Dept. C-172 *Chicago*

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Perfect Pencils

Seventeen black and two copying degrees, every degree guaranteed never to vary.

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Supreme among all five-cent Pencils

Write for FREE Samples

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Say "Good-bye" to shingle trouble

Rot, rust and unsightliness *simply can't happen* if you use Flex-a-Tile Asphalt Shingles. You use *fewer* shingles and you can lay them right over old roof boards—weather and waterproof, fire-resisting.

FLEX-A-TILE

Asphalt Shingles

give such splendid satisfaction because they are *made* to do it. We use a high-quality wool felt base and a rubbery, special asphalt coating. The outer finish of slate or granite is compressed *under tons of pressure.* The beautiful natural colors of these mineral surfacings are permanent and get richer with age. In red, garnet, greenish gray, emerald and brown.

Write for handsome Flex-a-Tile book and specimen shingles.

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Mfrs. also of Asphalt Paint, Asphalt Roofing in any finish and Utility Wall Board

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A Wheel Chair is often an invalid's greatest comfort. We offer over 75 styles of invalid's rolling chairs and tricycles with latest improvements. Ship direct from factory to you and sell on **THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.**

Liberal discounts to all sending for FREE Catalog now.

GORDON MFG. CO.
325 Madison Ave. Toledo, O.

Send for **TRIAL BOTTLE 20¢**

4 Times the Strength

of ordinary perfume. Different from anything you have ever used. An exquisite perfume made by a new process that makes wonderfully lasting this perfume of the real flowers. An ideal gift.

Rieger's Flower Drops Perfume

8 odors. Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple, Lilac, etc. Money back if not pleased. **$1.00 an Ounce—at Dealers or Mail** Send check, stamps, money order.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"BILL" WHITE'S START

AT least one person thinks William Allen White, the well-known Kansas institution, acted wisely when he defeated himself recently for the Progressive nomination for Governor by raking up his general shortcomings and political cussedness in an editorial in his paper, the Emporia *Gazette.* When the old janitor who looks after the Kansas City *Star* building and has watched "Willyum's" career ever since he was a cub reporter on the Missouri paper read the self-denunciation in *The Gazette,* he remarked that "White just naturally ain't the man for the job of Governor." But of course that does not indicate a poor opinion of White. His old friend merely thinks the editor-novelist better fitted to run a country paper and write fiction than to govern a State. In an interview printed in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* the janitor tells how White broke into city newspaper work and how his famous editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" was saved from the waste-basket by Mrs. White after her husband had thrown it away because he thought it was not worth using. As we read:

"When they began to talk about this fellow White for Governor, I knew he wouldn't do. You see I know White. White worked here years ago. He came here to get metropolitan experience, or whatever they call it, so he could be a big editor on a little daily newspaper. The city editor gave him a job, because on the Kansas City *Star* they always give a job to a fellow who wants metropolitan experience.

"How do I know White wouldn't make good as Governor? Just listen to this story and think for yourselves if this sounds like governorship material. When White first came on the job they put him on the undertaker run and gave him all the little assignments. One night there was a murder. Double murder, I believe it was. The city editor, Charlie O'Brien, looked all over the room for some one to send out on the story. He couldn't see anybody but White. White was sent out on the story. I heard the city editor order him out myself. I heard the city editor myself tell White to get to the fellow that did the killing and ask him why he did it. I heard him tell White to find out if there was a woman in the case, or if he did the killing for money, or why he did it.

"It soon came edition time, and White hadn't called up on the assignment. The city editor was getting desperate. After a while the telephone-bell rang and the city editor answered the telephone. I could tell from the way the city editor looked he was talking to White. Pretty soon I saw the city editor tell White to come into the office and saw the city editor hang up the receiver. And this is what White had told the editor. 'Mr. O'Brien,' he said, 'this is White. I can't see the man who did the killing. He is up-stairs in a room with a couple of policemen, and I have sent up my card to him four times and he won't see me.' "

"But how did White become famous?" the old man was asked.

"It was his wife," said the old man. "She made him what he is to-day."

According to the old man, White did two notorious things. One was when he wrote a story about hogs, and the other was when he got married. The hog story comes first historically. White was still working on the Kansas City *Star,* altho the city editor didn't think much of him, and the janitor thought less. One afternoon the city editor took White into his confidence.

"You don't seem to have the news nose," said the city editor. "You are on the ragged edge all the time. You will have to get to work or get fired. I will give you a chance to get in the game and get in it in a hurry. This afternoon I am going to send you out on a feature story for to-morrow. Go down to Union Stock Yards and get a story. Get any kind of a story. Get something the people want to read. You're from Kansas. Get something your friends back in Kansas want to read."

White went to the stock-yards and there nosed around among the men selling hogs. He figured that the middleman was making good money. He figured that the farmer and the consumer were not getting as much out of the hog as the commission man. He returned to the office and wrote a story about what he had seen. A copy-reader wrote as a head, "Millions in Hogs." The city editor didn't think much of the story, but news was scarce, so he ran it in for "filler."

The next day the circulation department got an order from the secretary of a farmers' alliance in Douglas County, Kansas, for twenty-five copies of the paper. The day following orders came from other parts of Kansas. For weeks the orders came in for copies of the paper with the story "Millions in Hogs." So popular was the story that the weekly editor ran the story again in the weekly. The presses had to work overtime to print enough papers to fill the demand. In the meantime the circulation manager went to the editor and told him of the demand for the story. It seemed that the story was written at a propitious time when farmers were talking about the middleman's profits.

The managing editor asked the city editor about it. The city editor thought a minute or two and then remembered the author. "Oh, yes," he said. "That young fellow wrote it; Will White."

"Give him a raise," said the managing editor.

White was married and became the editor of the Emporia *Gazette* and the most important man in his town. It was some time before he became the most important man in his State, and, according to the janitor, his wife was responsible.

One afternoon, according to the janitor, White was getting out copy for his next day's issue of the Emporia *Gazette.* He wrote a lengthy editorial dealing with conditions in Kansas. He was diagnosing the discontent of the farmers and others in the State. His opinions at that time doubtless would not coincide with his opinions of the present time. They did coincide with the opinions of the Republican party of

(*Continued on page* 644)

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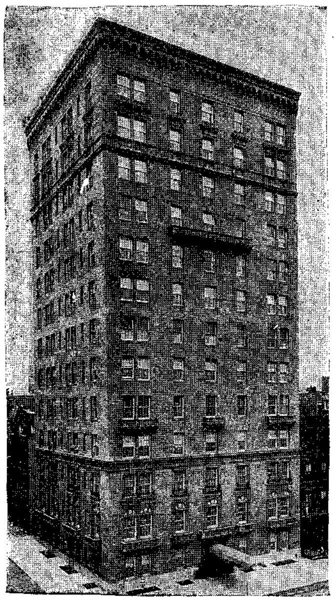

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 642)

Kansas, and White was a Republican. After writing the editorial he didn't like it and threw it in the waste-basket. The next day he went to a Republican meeting at Cottonwood Falls.

Sometimes in a city just big enough to support a daily newspaper or two the staff is small and there is difficulty in getting up sufficient copy on dull days. The day White went to Cottonwood Falls was a dull day. Mrs. White took the reins as editor of *The Gazette* when her husband was out of town and found the paper hard to fill. The foreman of the composing-room told her there was not enough "filler" to fill the editorial page. She seized the scissors to clip some "filler." Then she thought of the editorial she had seen her husband throw in the waste-basket the night before. The janitor had not emptied the basket, so she turned it upside down and there found the discarded editorial.

Mrs. White scanned the editorial to get its general meaning and then gave it the head-line, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" which was destined to become the most widely quoted newspaper caption ever written. The piece was widely read and copied throughout the country, and when White returned from Cottonwood Falls he was famous.

"CHIEF" SAM AND THE NEGRO "EXODUS"

"CHIEF" ALFRED C. SAM'S back-to-Africa movement of Kansas and Oklahoma negroes may be a Quixotic scheme, but it seems that nobody has been able to find anything questionable about the leader's business transactions with his enthusiastic followers. When Sam's plan was first announced, it was not taken seriously by white people; the "chief" was regarded as either a badly deluded religious fanatic or a daring schemer who expected to take a large number of American negroes to Africa and exploit them to fill his own pockets. The British Consul-General, Sir Courtney Bennett, recently investigated Sam with a view to preventing the migration, and it seems that the only charge he could make was that the "Moses" of the movement was not a tribal chief, but an American-born negro. Sir Courtney warns the negroes that there is no place in the Gold Coast for them to colonize. And other efforts have been made to halt them, but they seem to trust Sam. His business dealings are said to be perfectly satisfactory to his followers, who have backed up their enthusiasm with money enough to pay their way to Africa. A New York *World* reporter talked with "Chief" Sam and Dr. P. J. Dorman, of Oklahoma, in the cabin of the old Munson liner *Curityba*, recently purchased by the negroes for $69,000 and undergoing repairs in the Erie

Basin, Brooklyn, before sailing on the first trip, and got from them the story of their plans. Says *The World:*

> Meetings have been held in farming communities, in churches, schoolhouses, and barns, and in the open air, at which the Bible has been read, sermons have been preached, prayers said, and hymns sung amid tremendous enthusiasm. A large amount of money has been raised and turned over to "Chief" Sam, and the Akim Trading Company, Limited, of which he is the organizer. The ship which has been bought awaits repairs before sailing. At Galveston, Tex., where the ship is to stop on the way, there is a camp of colored people who have sold their all to embark for this "promised land." The negroes call it the "Exodus," and speak of their "Moses."
>
> The movement has reached the ears of the British Government, to which the Gold Coast colony belongs, and with a view of saving people, possibly deluded, from the shipwreck of their lives, and to save the Gold Coast colony from the surprize of a ship-load of American unacclimated negroes, has started an investigation.
>
> The United States District Attorney in New York, District Attorney Whitman of New York, and the Post-office Department have been investigating. "Chief" Sam holds on the even tenor of his way, assuring those who have already arrived and gone abroad the ship that all will be well and that they will surely reach the promised land.
>
> New York negro newspapers also have investigated and several persons have spoken with authority upon the country to which Chief Sam is to take his colony.
>
> Duse Mohamed, editor of *The African Times and Orient Review*, of London, says he is familiar with the Gold Coast and that all lands in that colony are tribal lands and can not be sold or given away.
>
> "Chief" Sam retorts that he has not offered the emigrants farms, but that they are to be adopted into his tribe and are to share all privileges of the tribal lands—the development of the forests, the pursuit of agriculture, cattle-raising, and tropical fruit-raising—with all other members of the tribe. Mohamed says the country is covered with dense forests and a large amount of capital and labor would be required to develop it. "It would be a disastrous thing," he added, "if these poor people were induced to go out to Africa and find themselves stranded."
>
> J. Edmestone Barnes, formerly Liberian Minister of Public Works, says that Liberia is the only place on the Black Continent where American negroes can settle.
>
> To all of which the negro men and women aboard the *Curityba* in Brooklyn pay not the least heed, but, fast in their faith in "Chief" Sam, spend their days praying for the success of the movement, singing hymns and, on Thursdays, fasting and praying for those waiting in the camps at Galveston and Wellettke, Oklahoma, for the starting of the "Exodus." The men's smoking-room of the stanch old steamer has been converted into a chapel and here the women pray, getting up at three in the morning for a prebreakfast prayer and communion with God.

(*Continued on page* 647)

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No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak *Special*, pictures 3¼ x 4¼, Compound Shutter, speed $\frac{1}{250}$ second, with Zeiss Kodak Anastigmat lens, speed *f*.6.3, - - - - - - - - - -	48.00
No. 3A Folding Pocket Kodak, pictures 3¼ x 5½, Compound Shutter, speed $\frac{1}{250}$ second, with Cooke Kodak Anastigmat lens, speed *f*.6.3, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48.00
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 645)

A bright, light-skinned little negro maid, Miss Lucile Garrett, of Oklahoma, twelve years old, is the youngest person aboard, and she will christen the ship when it gets to Galveston, with a bottle of water from the springs of the Gold Coast country.

"Chief" Sam himself is a mystery to those who have been investigating him without finding anything upon which to base an action that might give pause to the movement.

Sitting in his cabin with the men and women of the colony about him, with open Bible turned to the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, he received *The World* rereporter. He, possibly, is forty years old, but looks younger. His face is round and pleasant, his voice low and well modulated.

"I don't want any mystery left about me," he said. "I was born at Appasu, Gold Coast, West Africa, the son of James K. Sam. My grandfather was Chief of Obosse and Appasu, West Akim. I was the eldest son and was sent to the German Mission Seminary at Barsel. At the death of my grandfather my uncle, Kwawin, was made Chief. On his death I ascended the throne. I was full of this idea of bringing back to the fatherland all our wandering black brothers in America, and so, after the ceremony of becoming Chief, I made my cousin Regent of the Akim tribe and came away to America, where Prof. J. P. Liddell and Dr. Dorman, of Mantee, Oklahoma, had been urging me to come and tell our brothers here about the fatherland.

"This movement for a migration back to Africa, whence they had been taken by force years ago and brought here without their consent, has been inherent in the negro race in America for generations. There have been many attempts. Take the Liberian emigration, for instance. Telling my cousin, Asai Kwami, that when I came back it would be with a ship-load of these people, with a trading company organized and with money back of us to continue the immigration, I went to Southampton, December 31, 1912, and landed in Boston, February 8, 1913. I prepared my papers and left for the West, and on May 11 last reached Oklahoma.

"The story of the organization of the clubs among the colored people of the West—each colored man paying $25, with a guaranty of a chance to sail in the ship we were to buy—he paying for his food, his share of the coal, and the incidental little expenses of the crew—is well known. Everywhere tremendous excitement was aroused. The meetings all had a religious trend. I am a Christian myself, tho not all my people are. The 'Back Home' movement has for its goal not only the development of the Gold Coast, but the Christianizing of all those who do not love the Lord.

"Many and many a time such great crowds gathered in churches that we had to go out under the sky to hold the meetings. All money was raised by personal solicitation by local treasurers and turned over to me. Everything was done above board and honorably. The Post-office Department and the United States District Attorney in New York have been unable to find anything wrong, because there was nothing wrong. Every dollar of stock is held by colored people, and it's a colored-man and colored-woman movement. I bought the ship and paid $69,000 cash for it. There isn't a mortgage on it.

"The women of our race in those Western States have been very deeply and spiritually moved over it. They have organized a federation of women's clubs primarily to pray for the success of the movement and to raise money, too. Sister Charlotte C. Hall, of Hoardsville, Oklahoma, is the president of the federated clubs; Sister Lewis is the corresponding secretary. Mrs. P. W. Garrett, who also is aboard here, is president of the Clearwater, Oklahoma, club, and Sister Ophelia Stewart is president of the women's club of Kansas City. They are all going with us to Africa to found homes.

"It is a wonderful country we are going to. It was my childhood home and the land of my young manhood. It is rich in rubber, lumber, grazing, tropical fruits, corn, cattle, and many other things which American negroes know how to cultivate. The cocoa-bean is perhaps the most easily raised and the most profitable. We are to locate so far inland—over a hundred and twenty miles—that there is no danger from malarial fever and other sickness.

"We have our schools and our native courts, and the law is administered by the chiefs, the subchiefs, and the elders of the tribes. The colony is under the protection of Great Britain, with a native resident agent. The vessel we have bought has a Boston crew of colored men, with four white officers and four white engineers. There are about thirty-one aboard now in all, but when we reach Galveston we shall take on more and then sail for Africa.

"After we land the boat will continue to make trips between the Gold Coast and New York, bringing African merchandise here and carrying back negroes who want to get to the fatherland. I have myself sixty-one square miles of land, besides the tribal lands of my people.

"A. E. Smith, our white agent here in New York, has received letters from Africa, one of which, from James Alfred Dawson, of No. 18 Princess Street, Quittah, Gold Coast Colony, Eastern Province, perhaps explains the reason of the opposition of the British Government to our plan to take over American colored people and establish a trading line with America. It appears that the English, who now control the trading, do not want it diverted from London to America, and therein lies the chief part of their opposition. Also, perhaps, they fear that American colored people will bring in ideas that will disturb the peace of the colony; but I do not think so. I think our American negroes will develop the resources of the country, and make it prosperous."

No drinking, smoking, tobacco-chewing, or swearing is permitted on board the *Curityba*, and none of the negroes is allowed to eat pork. To conclude:

Consul-General Sir Courtenay Bennett says that Sam admitted to him that he was not a Chief. Sam explains this by saying that under tribal law he is not a Chief while his cousin holds the regency, but the minute he goes back to the Gold Coast he becomes Chief again. He says that Sir Courtenay didn't wait for him to explain this part of it.

J. Edmestone Barnes, formerly Liberian

(*Continued on page* 649)

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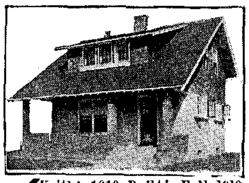

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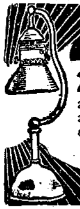

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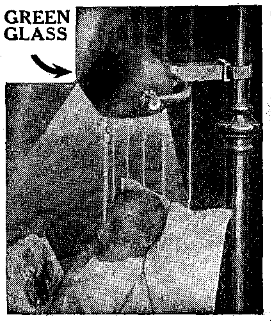

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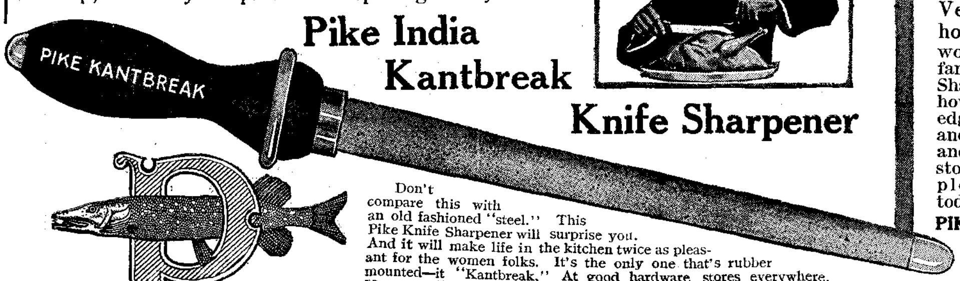
Recent laboratory tests *prove* that they sharpen *faster* and hold their shape *longer* than any others. If properly oiled, they won't glaze and even dropping won't break them.

The handiest style for all around use is the Pike India Combination—one side coarse, the other fine—7 x 2 x 1 inches—$1.00. In hardwood box, $1.25; in handsome patented reversible case, $2.00. *"Pick a Pike."*

For Kitchen Knives and Carvers

Stop getting nervous because you have to carve for "company." It's easy if only the knife is sharp—not *half* sharp, but *really* sharp. And sharpening is easy with the

Pike India Kantbreak Knife Sharpener



Don't compare this with an old fashioned "steel." This Pike Knife Sharpener will surprise you. And it will make life in the kitchen twice as pleasant for the women folks. It's the only one that's rubber mounted—it "Kantbreak." At good hardware stores everywhere, 50 cents. *"Pick a Pike."*

FREE A Pike Stone

When you write for the grinder book, send us your dealer's name and 4c for packing and mailing and we will also send you a Pike India Vest Pocket Stone—just to show you how fast and fine Pike India works. We'll include our famous book, "How to Sharpen"—tells you how to get a good edge every time and how to select and care for Oilstones. You'll be pleased. Write today.

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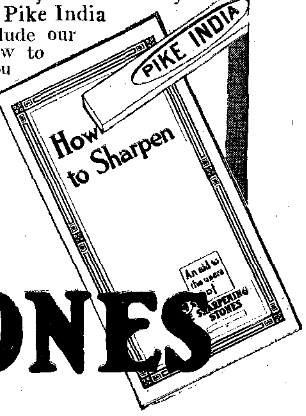


PIKE INDIA
How to Sharpen
An aid to the users of Sharpening Stones

PIKE SHARPENING STONES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 647)

Minister of Public Works, while a guest in Baltimore of Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul-General, said in a letter to the New York *Age:*

"With the exception of the Republic of Liberia, which is a sovereign black state, a country to which black people can safely emigrate under the auspices of the Colonization Society of this country, no other part of that continent from north to south or from east to west is open to emigration of colored folk because the country has been divided up by European governments, and they do not allow emigrants to go there."

To which "Chief" Sam says:

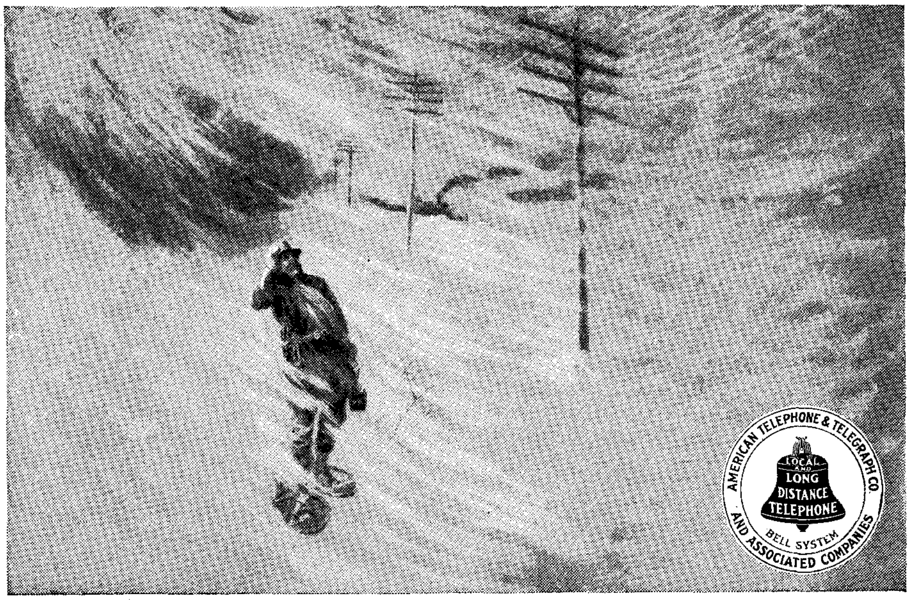
"I am an African negro, a free chief in my own country, and I know that these people will be welcomed there."

FIGHTING THE "LOW-DOWN WHITES" IN ALASKA

Dr GRAFTON BURKE, a medical missionary in the Yukon River region of Alaska, is one of the pluckiest uplifters that ever crusaded for the weak, the meek, or the lowly. The difficulties he has encountered since he went to Fort Yukon six years ago would break the fighting spirit of a man of ordinary courage, but Dr. Burke is the kind that never gives up. He would have had smooth sailing if he had been satisfied with practising medicine among the Indians of Alaska; he probably would not have had an important enemy. But when he set out to drive the liquor-sellers out of business because they were poisoning the ignorant Indians, Dr. Burke found that he had a big fight on his hands and that the odds were against him. He went to Fort Yukon with Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, the climber of Mt. McKinley, who describes the doctor's work in the New York *Evening Post.* Archdeacon Stuck holds that the activities of lawless men — "low-down whites" is what they are called in Alaska—are due largely to the fact that Congress has not provided the necessary police facilities. Here is his story:

The efforts for the betterment of the Indian people gave every good promise, save in so far as they were hindered and thwarted by the dissolute white men on their periodic debauches. When it was recognized that things grew worse as the number of such men increased, and that the situation threatened to get out of hand altogether, application was made to the Federal judge at Fairbanks for the appointment of a justice of the peace at Fort Yukon, and since there was no one else in the whole village who could possibly be appointed, the Court commissioned Dr. Grafton Burke in that capacity two years ago. These officers in Alaska are without salary, and are expected to maintain themselves upon fees, which, at such a

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles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LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
BELL SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Spirit of Service

WHEN the land is storm-swept, when trains are stalled and roads are blocked, the telephone trouble-hunter with snow shoes and climbers makes his lonely fight to keep the wire highways open.

These men can be trusted to face hardship and danger, because they realize that snowbound farms, homes and cities must be kept in touch with the world.

This same spirit of service animates the whole Bell telephone system. The linemen show it when they carry the wires across mountains and wilderness. It is found in the girl at the switchboard who sticks to her post despite fire or flood. It inspires the leaders of the telephone forces, who are finally responsible to the public for good service.

This spirit of service is found in the recent rearrangement of the telephone business to conform with present public policy, without recourse to courts.

The Bell System has grown to be one of the largest corporations in the country, in response to the telephone needs of the public, and must keep up with increasing demands.

However large it may become, this corporation will always be responsive to the needs of the people, because it is animated by the spirit of service. It has shown that men and women, co-operating for a great purpose, may be as good citizens collectively as individually.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

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Two edges at once

Strops Two Edges at Once
Reverses Itself and Strops the Other Side

Simply lay blade in holder and turn—strops first one side, then the other, at every turn—the correct principle of stropping reduced to mechanical accuracy. Never varies—never fails. Small, handsome, fascinating. Costs $3.50 (Canada $4). Pays for itself in a year, then "the shaving and the saving are BOTH velvet." Guaranteed for 10 years. Sold by leading dealers on 30 days' trial. Ask for booklet telling all about it.

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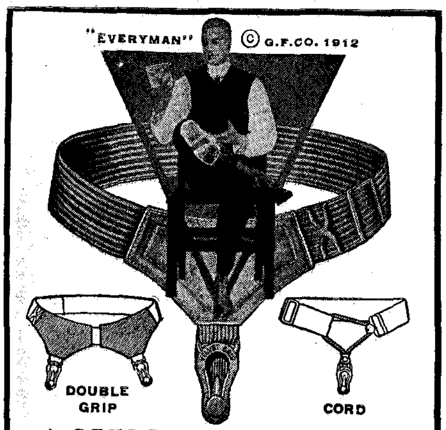

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point as Fort Yukon, are altogether insignificant. Dr. Burke took the office very reluctantly, and only because he felt that it was his duty to do so, and because he realized the imperative necessity of a resident magistrate.

He was, perhaps, the most popular man in all the country around until he became justice of the peace; he has now become the most unpopular. His office soon brought him into conflict with the reckless libertines who use the place. Last winter things came to a climax. To give or sell liquor to an Indian is a felony in Alaska, and Congress has shown wisdom in recognizing the terrible effect of intoxicating liquor among these people and the urgent need of keeping it from them, but Congress would have shown greater wisdom if, upon making such stringent laws, it had, at the same time, set up an adequate machinery to carry them out. On the whole 1,600 miles of the American Yukon River there are six deputy United States marshals. These men owe their position largely to political influence, and sometimes are eager to suppress this illicit traffic—and sometimes are not.

But, supposing that all six of them were zealous and capable men, what could they do over so large an area? Fort Yukon has never had even a deputy United States marshal, and there was only one white man in the place who would consent to be sworn in as special deputy to serve processes out of the Justice Court.

Last winter, Dr. Burke bound over to the grand jury a dissolute young man who had paraded his unlawful cohabitation with an Indian woman as a challenge to the officer of the law. He prepared testimony and preferred charges against an Indian trader of the place, the back room of whose store has long been used as a drinking place, a gambling hell, and a disorderly place; all this within my own knowledge, and the district attorney presented this man's case to the grand jury at Ruby last August. Dr. Burke also bound over to the grand jury a white man on the charge of giving liquor to Indians, one whom I know myself to have been habitually guilty of that offense. The witnesses were carried 500 miles down the river last August to Ruby, and the grand jury found true bills against all three of the offenders. The trials were set for December, and Dr. Burke, tho entitled to a year's furlough after five years' continuous residence in the interior of Alaska, and altho having made all arrangements for a post-graduate medical course in New York City, remained in Alaska, imprest with the importance of securing these convictions. The cases were tried in Fairbanks a month or so ago. The accused and the witnesses were carried 250 miles overland by dog-sled to Fairbanks, and the three offenders were all acquitted, despite the best efforts of a resolute and fearless district attorney. So much odium was incurred by this district attorney, J. J. Crossley, in his efforts to convict these men that a concerted effort is now being made to secure his removal, after repeated unavailing efforts to secure the removal of Dr. Burke, and even his indictment on all sort of trumped-up charges.

It should be understood that the forces opposed to the execution of the law in Alaska are very influential. The chief commercial power in the land is a company which has many stations on the Yukon and its tributaries, and is also the largest wholesale liquor dealer in the country. It was the attorney for this company who defended the accused men from Fort Yukon, and indirectly as well as directly the liquor interests in the country, subordinate and principal, are opposed to the laws framed for the protection of the Indian.

Dr. Burke has fought a brave and—as it seems at present—a losing fight. He has gone back to Fort Yukon still justice of the peace; still resolute to suppress the drunkenness and flagrant immorality that often disgrace that place. It will be apparent to any one that such a task as his must be exceedingly distasteful to any missionary, yet the writer, himself a clergyman as well as a missionary, has more than once felt it unavoidably incumbent on him to proceed against offenders, and even go into the commissioners' courts and prosecute them because there was no one else to do it. Even some of our missionary nurses and teachers, at places where we have no men in residence, have been compelled to do the same thing. And at Fort Yukon the Government school-teacher, Miss Hannah Breece, has given Dr. Burke most loyal support, and has not shrunk from her share of the dislike and unpopularity.

These affairs at Fork Yukon have been dwelt upon only because they are typical of what goes on at other places, or would go on were any there to make such a courageous stand for decency and order. The Yukon River is not policed at all. It is often quite impossible to secure men of character and standing to take the beggarly office of justice of the peace. The population is small and sparse, and the distances are great.

Archdeacon Stuck thinks that if the Yukon Indians are to survive they must be protected from the "low-down whites" who sell liquor to the men and debauch the women. He says some of the men who prey upon the natives are Indian traders. We read on:

> For the last five years, at every mission station on the Yukon, the death-rate has exceeded the birth-rate. Liquor and disease—the two go hand in hand among the Indians—are working their inevitable havoc with this gentle and kindly race. Here is no economic pressure such as drove the Indians from the plains; here is no white population hungry for Indian land; if any such preposterous notion has entered any head as the result of extravagant magazine and newspaper articles let it be dismissed at once.
>
> The white population of the interior of Alaska, and particularly the white population of the Yukon River, is less than it was seven years ago. There are millions of acres to be had for the asking, and no one asks for them: "waiting for the plow" they may be, as the perfervid imagination of some has described them, but as all who know the country will admit, at least they have yet a very long time to wait. In the opinion of the present writer, nine-tenths of the vast interior of Alaska will always be an arctic wilderness, and he has formed that opinion from eight or

(*Continued on page 665*)

How well will your Floor allow your Home to Look?

THE greatest beauty of a home must be its floor—for that is the foundation of a home. Why not double the beauty of that home by reflecting your furniture ever so softly—*in* that floor? Why not make that room—through lustre—seem subtly larger?

Old English Floor Wax gives beauty, soft radiance, subdued lustre, to your floor, your interior woodwork. Of all floor waxes it contains the greatest quantities of hard, costly, imported wax—all it can hold. That's why it's economical. That's why it spreads and ***lasts.***

Yet it costs no more than ordinary wax. It's half the price of shellac—though many people prefer it to a shining finish. And Old English Floor Wax doesn't catch dust, doesn't show scratches, doesn't get dull, can be used with or without ***any*** stain.

Buy Old English by the can. Prove how sixty cents can keep a large room your ***best*** room for a full six months. It's easy to apply. Dealers, House Furnishing Departments (Druggists) sell it.

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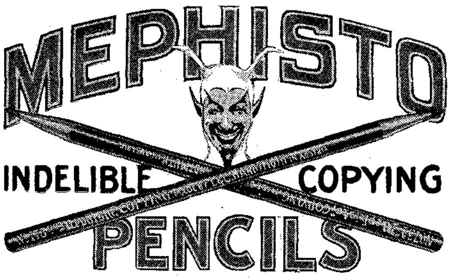

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FUTURE OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

THE recent premature, but on March 14 confirmed, report that the United States Express Company would liquidate its business has led to much discussion as to the future of express companies in general. One result quite unexpected by the public, and which came out promptly, was a showing that the stockholders in the United States Company would fare extremely well under a liquidation of the business. Assets, independent of liabilities, were quite sufficient to return to them an amount equal to the par value of their stock. This was a surprizing statement, inasmuch as the stock within three months had sold as low as 38. The stock since then has steadily advanced; on March 10 it reached 87. When the Government began its investigation into express-company methods, stock in this company, along with stock in others, seriously declined. When the rates were finally reduced and the parcel-post service established, this decline went further. Following is a table showing the high and low prices for the United States stock, with dividends paid or omitted, since 1903:

	High	*Low*	*Div. Rate P.C.*
1914	72	46	none
1913	66	38	none
1912	100	62 ¾	3
1911	105	84	6
1910	145	93 ½	6
1909	111	82	5
1908	90	70	4
1907	117	70	3
1906	138 ½	109	4
1905	134	110	4
1904	128	100	4
1903	150 ¼	95	4

According to a statement printed in the New York *Evening Post*, the company has no bonds outstanding, nor any notes. There are current liabilities amounting to about $3,000,000, but these could all be paid and still leave as assets to be divided among stockholders the tidy sum of $14,331,000, the par value of the outstanding stock being only $10,000,000, from which it appears that stockholders would probably get more than par for their stock. Moreover, there are intimations that the assets have been undervalued; the total might considerably exceed $14,331,000.

This whole subject of the future of the express companies gives interest to an article recently printed in *The Journal of Commerce*, showing what steps have already been taken by the Wells-Fargo Company to compensate itself for losses sustained through the parcel post and the reduction in rates. The author of the article is connected with the company. He says it is now about one year since this company realized that new traffic was necessary in order to be compensated for losses. The company had always been largely interested in moving food products. Its experience in that direction had, in fact, been such that it decided a year ago to extend its operations, that field being apparently the most promising for new business. A table is printed with the article, giving sample prices of foods as now supplied by this company under its plan of direct cooperative buying. The table is reproduced below.

The writer of the article comments as follows on present aspects of the direct cooperative buying system:

"The direct-from-farm-to-table idea is a popular one and possible of realization to a certain extent because some producers are able and willing to cooperate and because at times and under certain conditions produce can be economically moved by express directly from producer to consumer.

"One way in which we are trying to be useful is in bringing together those who wish to sell and those who wish to buy. This the company has always done for those who sought its services. We are also endeavoring to bring about standardization of farm produce and experimenting with different forms of carriers.

"Understand, what we are after is merely to create an amount of business for our transportation equipment—not to set up competition for the regularly organized food trades. We do not undertake to be merchants—to do any of the things the grocer

FOOD PRICES UNDER AN EXPRESS COMPANY'S FROM-FARM-TO-TABLE SYSTEM.

Article	*Shipping Point*	*How Put Up*	*Country Cost*	*Price delivered in N. Y.**
Creamery Butter— Pound prints in boxes	Decatur, Ind. Markle, Ind.	10 pounds	$0.30 ½ per lb.	$0.33 ½
	Decatur, Ind. Markle, Ind.	30–50 pounds	.30 per lb.	.32
Fresh Eggs— Mixed White and Brown	Eden, Minn.	30-doz. case	.24 per doz.	.29
	Seymour, Wis.	30-doz. case	.26 per doz.	.30 ½
	Lidderdale, Iowa	30-doz. case	.26 per doz.	.31
	Markle, Ind	30-doz. case	.28 per doz.	.31 ½
Fresh Eggs—	Algoma, Wis.	30-doz. case	Exp. prepaid	.32
Fancy White Leghorn	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	30 or 15-doz. case	.33 per doz.	.35
Bacon—Sugar Cured	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sides, 6 to 10 lbs.	.19 per lb.	.21
Hams—Smoked	Buffalo, N. Y.	Whole Hams, 8-12 lbs.	.16 ½ per lb.	.18 ½
Legs of Lamb	Buffalo, N. Y.	Regular cut	.18 ½ per lb.	.20 ½
Legs of Mutton	Buffalo, N. Y.	Regular cut	.17 per lb.	.19
Loins of Pork	Buffalo, N. Y.	8-10 lbs.	.18 per lb.	.20
Beef Tenderloins	Buffalo, N. Y.	3-5 lbs.	.23 per lb.	.25
Lard— Fancy Kettle Dried	Buffalo, N. Y.	5-lb. tins	.68 per tin	.80
		3-lb. tins	.42 per tin	.50
Smoked Beef Tongue	Buffalo, N. Y.	3-5 lbs.	.28 per lb.	.30
Squab— Fancy Milk Fed	Minneapolis	10 lb. to doz.	6.50 per doz.	6.92
		8 lb. to doz.	4.50 per doz.	4.92
		5 lb. to doz.	2.50 per doz.	2.87

* Prices do not include C. O. D. charge or money-order cost, which must be paid in advance with the cash for the order, by the purchaser. Otherwise, goods are delivered at the point stated in the order—that is, to one point for each order. Meat and lard orders are filled by the same shipper and should aggregate at least 15 pounds.

(*Continued on page* 654)

Every Car Owner Should Read

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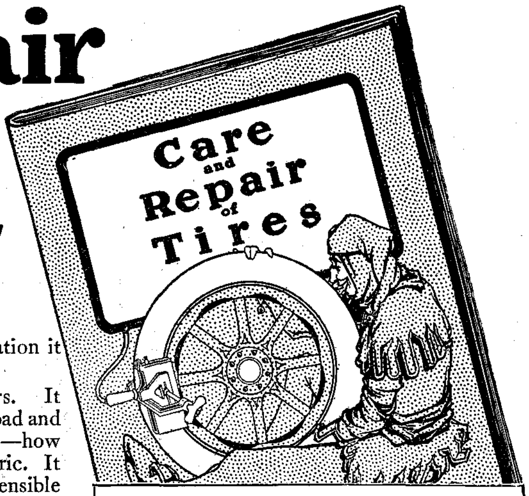
Care and Repair of Tires

It's a book every motorist will value highly because of the practical information it contains on tires—their care and repair.

Understand this book is not merely an advertisement for Shaler Vulcanizers. It tells the proper inflation you should maintain in your tires according to weight, load and seasons. It describes fully how to protect the tires while car is idle in the garage—how to care for them in winter—how to avoid substances that rot the rubber and fabric. It gives splendid hints on the spare tire and its care—how to carry extra tubes. Sensible information on the tire sleeve, the blow-out patch—on repair plasters and plugs and emergency or temporary repairs. It explains fully how easy it is to vulcanize and make your own repairs. This book has made such a big hit in Automobile Circles because of its accurate and reliable information that the leading American and Foreign Automobile Publications quote it as an authority. It's free. Just use the coupon.

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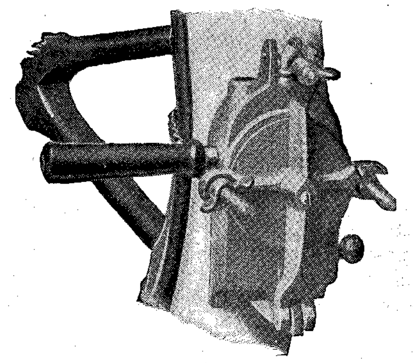
They enable anyone—who can drive a car—to repair permanently any blow-out, puncture, rip, tear or hole in either the casing or inner tube.

The Shaler, because of its scientific principle of construction, gives a thorough vulcanization and leaves the repaired spot the strongest part of the tire.

It is an impossibility to overcure or undercure the tire because of the automatic heat control—an exclusive Shaler feature. No need to watch it at all. It works automatically. Just clamp to the tire and the repair is quickly completed.

Shaler Vulcanizers are the standard and are used in the best garages and repair shops everywhere The Shaler is the *only* complete line for either the private one-car garage or the public garage of many hundred cars. We are the world's largest makers of vulcanizers and started this business at the advent of the pneumatic tire. We make vulcanizers of every type—Electric (heats from city lighting current), Gasoline, Alcohol and Steam—for every need and purpose, from the Safety Vul-Kit at $3.50 and Model D at $12.50 (for the home garage) to a complete Garage Equipment.

Put a Shaler Vulcanizer in your garage and watch your tire expense go down. It's the little holes, cuts and crevices that you ordinarily let go that grow bigger and bigger and in time ruin the tire forever—which if you had vulcanized in time while the cut was still small, the repair would easily enable the tire to give treble the mileage. The secret of securing the utmost mileage is *keeping* the tires in *good condition*—not waiting until they are too far gone. A Shaler part of your repair outfit pays for itself.



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$3.50

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Every motorist does—just as much as they need a spare tire. It's the most essential part of the repair outfit. It is necessary to keep tires in good condition just as lubricant is needed to keep the car in good running order. Shaler Vulcanizers are sold by all good dealers everywhere. If your dealer does not handle them, mention his name in the coupon when you send for our free book and we will tell you where you can see and examine a Shaler if you want to. Don't neglect to send for this valuable book—get the facts about tires.

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$15 to $20 a day more profit can be made vulcanizing tires with Shaler Vulcanizers. They are guaranteed and are the standard everywhere. They are the only vulcanizers with the Automatic Heat Control insuring perfect results. Every garage and repair shop should have one. Get our free book, "Common Sense About Tire Repairs." Hardware dealers and dealers in Automobile Accessories can easily add to their sales and profits by handling Shaler Vulcanizers for the home garage. The only accessory needed by every motorist that is never supplied as part of any car's equipment.

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Car Owners' Coupon

C. A. Shaler Co.
1600 Fourth St., Waupun, Wis.

Send me your free book, *"Care and Repair of Tires,"* and catalog of Shaler Vulcanizers.

Name ....

Street ....

City ....

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From whom do you buy your Auto Supplies?..................

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Barrett Specification Roofs

What every owner of a building should know

1. That in choosing a type of roofing the thing most desirable is to secure the lowest unit cost—*i. e.*, the lowest cost per foot per year of service.
2. That the roofing of lowest unit cost is a pitch, felt and slag or gravel roof—if it is laid right.
3. That the way to get it laid right is to incorporate The Barrett Specification verbatim into your building specifications.
4. That a Barrett Specification roof will usually last twenty years or more.
5. That during that time it does not have to be painted or tinkered with or cared for.
6. That the first cost of a Barrett Specification roof is less than that of any other permanent roofing.
7. That it is the most economical and satisfactory roofing known for all kinds of permanent structures, such as Manufacturing Plants, Railroad Buildings, Skyscrapers, Business Blocks, Hotels, Apartment and Dwelling Houses.

This is the palatial new Biltmore Hotel in New York City, which is covered with a Barrett Specification Roof. Architects, Warren & Wetmore, N. Y. Roofers, New York Roofing Co., N. Y. Waterproofed with Specification Pitch and Felt by the Tuttle Roofing Company, N. Y.

Special Note—We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

Booklets on request, including a copy of The Barrett Specification.

TRADE B MARK

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburgh
Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis Seattle Birmingham
The Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

2c a Week Pays Wash Bill!

Electricity or Water-Power Does the Work

Write for FREE Book

Just a "Twist of the Wrist" Starts or Stops the Machine!

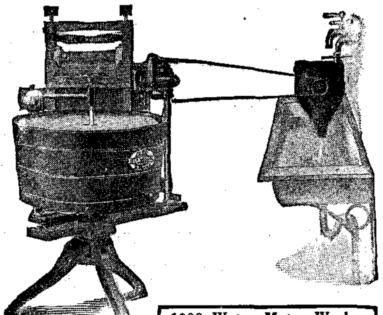
The 1900 Motor Washers are now at work in thousands of homes. They are doing the work formerly done by women **at a cost of 2 cents a week for power.** Saving thousands upon thousands of dollars in wash bills. Saving worlds of wash-day troubles. Leaving the women free to do other work while the machines are doing the washing.

The 1900 Motor Washer

Washes a Tubful in Six Minutes!

Handles Heavy Blankets or Dainty Laces.

The outfit consists of the famous 1900 Washer with either Electric Motor or Water Motor. You turn on the power as easily as you turn on the light, and back and forth goes the tub, washing the clothes for dear life. And it's all so simple and easy that overseeing its work is mere child's play.



1900 Water Motor Washer
Can be connected with any water tap instantly

A Self-Working Wringer

Sent With Every Washer

The motor runs Washer and Wringer. We guarantee the perfect working of both. No extra charge for Wringer, which is one of the finest made. **WRITE FOR FREE BOOK and 30 Days' FREE TRIAL OFFER!** Don't doubt! Don't say it can't be done. The free book **proves** that it can. But we do not ask you to take our word for it. We offer to send a 1900 Motor Washer on absolute **Free Trial** for an entire **month** to any responsible person. Not a cent of **security**—nor a promise to **buy**. Just your word that you will give it a test. We even agree to **pay the freight**, and will take it back if it fails to do all we claim for it. A postal card with your name and address sent to us **today**, will bring you the book free by **return mail.**

1900 Electric Motor Washer
Can be connected with any ordinary Electric Light Fixture

All correspondence should be addressed to **1900 WASHER CO., 6148 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.** Or, if you live in Canada, write to the Canadian Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(Continued from page 652)

does—but only to act as a sort of go-between, taking our profit out of the charges of transportation. The producer acts as his own jobber and the consumer acts as his own retailer, taking the goods in the large-size practical shipment unit and doing his own subdividing. We have no credit and we deliver an order to one consumer only. The consumer pays in advance and carries his own subdivision of the original package home.

"In practise our establishment makes use of its 8,000 agencies and depends largely on its 25,000 employees and their friends and allies for the extension of the business. Through our industrial agents we stir up both producers and consumers to adopt our channel of distribution, and in some cases our facilities and the growth of the business have led to the formation of regular collectors at both ends of the line. But as a rule the unit of our trade is the shop club or the neighborhood combination.

"Every Monday our several main branches receive quotations from producers, naming prices for the coming week. We immediately put these into form lists (like that appended for last week), and mail them to all our consumer subscribers, who receive them surely by Tuesday. They make up their orders, hand them in at the nearest office of our company, and we do the rest.

"To illustrate the economies, let me cite an experience in apples. A certain woman complained that she paid 15c. for a quart of apples in the city, which figures $4.80 a bushel. I knew a farmer who was proposing to sell his windfall apples for 75c. a barrel, or 25c a bushel, and glad to get it. I persuaded him to pick them up, wipe them off, and ship them to town in fiber boxes, which cost him 8c. each. He did it and realized $1 a bushel cash, or $3 a barrel. And the consumer got first-class apples for $1.35 a bushel, express prepaid, instead of at the rate of four times that. All we did was to bring the people together, and we got paid for the express business.

"Many families in cities, however, are not able to order food products in the quantities mentioned because of the fact that in the modern apartment there are no satisfactory storage facilities for commodities of this kind. Consequently we are suggesting buying-clubs, which order in quantity and divide the produce received among their members. Many such clubs are being formed among men in offices, stores, factories, etc., and are ordering large quantities of produce wherever satisfactory prices and supply can be found. A majority of the orders received through this department have been from buying-clubs.

"Experience forces one to the conclusion that a great educational movement is necessary before any considerable change in marketing methods can be brought about. All who have gone deeply into present conditions realize that the machinery now busy with distribution is doing a great work, that much of it is good and necessary, at least until something better is put in its place."

Interesting, meanwhile, is an article printed in *The Odd Lot Review*, contending that it is not liquidation that now confronts the express companies, but consolidation. Just what the United States company may do lacks thus far any *definite statement from the company*. That it may be consolidated with some other company seems not unlikely; that is asserted to be "a general opinion among people who know the express business."

One of the three other big systems—Adams, American, or Wells-Fargo—would in that event be the likely recipient of the weaker company's business. The United States Company has had a rich territory to serve, altho it is the weakest of all the large companies. This territory includes the Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey, and Baltimore & Ohio.

The writer of the article in *The Odd Lot Review* believes that a process of consolidation will go on among these companies for some years to come, ending in "the evolution of one big, sound company handling all the express business in the United States." He inclines to think the Wells-Fargo Company is the one most likely to take over the United States. That company now operates the largest express mileage in the country, much of it spread out in the West.

CASES WON AND LOST UNDER THE SHERMAN LAW

It is contended by the New York *Times Annalist* that "not one person in a thousand realizes how actively the Sherman Antitrust Law has been used since it was put on the statute-books." Leading cases which have concerned great trusts, such as the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, are the only ones which have attracted much public opinion. In Washington there has just been printed a pamphlet containing a list of all cases from 1890 to the beginning of the present year. It appears from this that 162 suits have been prosecuted by the Government.

In the Harrison Administration seven suits were brought, four of which were won and three lost. Under Cleveland eleven actions were brought, of which seven were won and four lost, five of the cases won being prosecutions of labor leaders in connection with the Debs movement, and one of them the breaking up of the Joint Traffic Association. Under McKinley only three suits were brought, two of which were won. Under Roosevelt forty-four suits were instituted, twenty-two of which could be called victories and seventeen distinct defeats. Under Taft were brought eighty-nine suits, with thirty-one actual victories and twenty-one defeats, with twenty-nine other suits still pending. In the Wilson Administration, during the calendar year 1913, eleven suits were brought. More than two-thirds of all the cases disposed of have been prosecutions of industrial concerns. Other facts brought out in this pamphlet are summarized in the *Annalist* as follows:

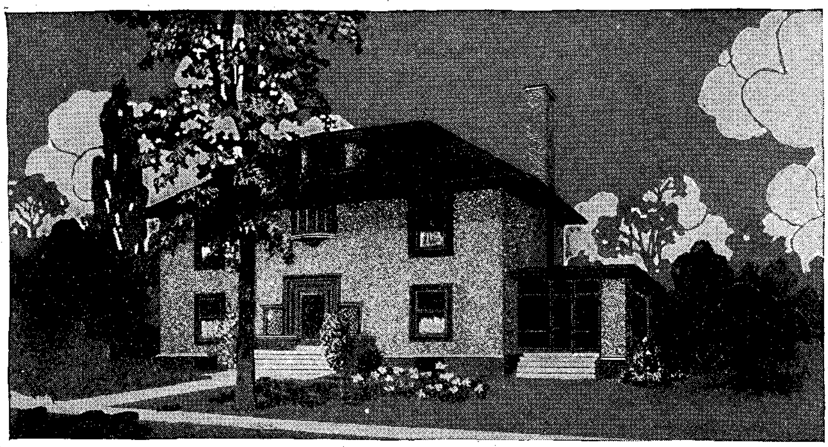
"Twelve prosecutions of labor-union leaders and followers have been had under the law. Of these ten were successful. The 'Night-Rider' prosecution, which was also won, is the only suit brought against a combination of farmers.

"Two prosecutions are on record against men who have attempted to 'corner' commodity markets. Both were successful.

"The experience of the Government in jury trials is that juries have been against the enforcement of the law. The record shows five acquittals or disagreements to one conviction.

"The Government has recovered $641,025 in fines, including $135,000 involved in the Cash Register conviction, which

(*Continued on page 657*)



Build Your Walls With Care

They are the most important feature of your home

Discriminate in the selection of the base behind your interior plastering and your outside stucco and you will have walls of beauty and permanence.

Kno-Burn

Expanded Metal Lath

is the logical base for plaster and stucco. It is absolutely dependable.

Plaster cracks when the lath behind it does not grip. Kno-Burn is made with a mesh which the plaster *surrounds* when applied and grips unfailingly as soon as it has hardened.

Plaster *falls* when the lath behind it begins to rot. Kno-Burn can't rot. It is a *metal lath.*

Our new booklet "Practical Home-building" tells you all about walls and a great deal more. It treats of home-building from the selection of a suitable site clear through to the finishing touches of construction. It is full of plans, photographs, estimates, comparative prices and building economies—just the sort of information every home-builder wants.

Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and ask for booklet 709.

North Western Expanded Metal Co.
970 Old Colony Building Chicago, U. S. A.

Practical Homebuilding

One Color Tone on Roof—A Lighter Shade on Walls

Makes a very pleasing effect if you use stained shingles that never fade out in streaks. To be sure of fast colors and also the best shingle for wear, buy

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

They come in Bundles Ready-to-Lay

14 Grades—16, 18, 24-Inch—30 Different Colors

No bother or muss and expense of staining on the job or painting after shingles are laid. Just choose from our samples and color cards and your shingles come ready stained in one lot. Cost less than staining-on-the-job. Last twice as long as brush-coated or natural wood.

Write today for Pad of Colors on Wood and Booklet. Please give names of Architect and Lumber Dealer. Special information about "Creo-Dipt" Shingles bent and sawed with wavy butts for Thatched Effect. If you like white shingles, ask about our "Dixie White Process."

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1034 Oliver St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Home of C. C. Bow, Canton, Ohio
"Creo-Dipt" Shingles on Roof and Side Walls

Genasco

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT Ready Roofing

Natural asphalt is the life of roofing. And roofing with life defends itself against all weathers.

The oils of natural asphalt keep it pliable and waterproof. In Genasco they do not dry out and leave the roofing to crack, rot, or crumble. They give it lasting resistance.

Trinidad Lake asphalt has withstood the blazing sun and torrential storms of that tropical climate for centuries. It makes Genasco the ideal weather-resister for *all* your buildings.

Write us for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book, and learn why Genasco is an investment that gives you the full worth of your money.

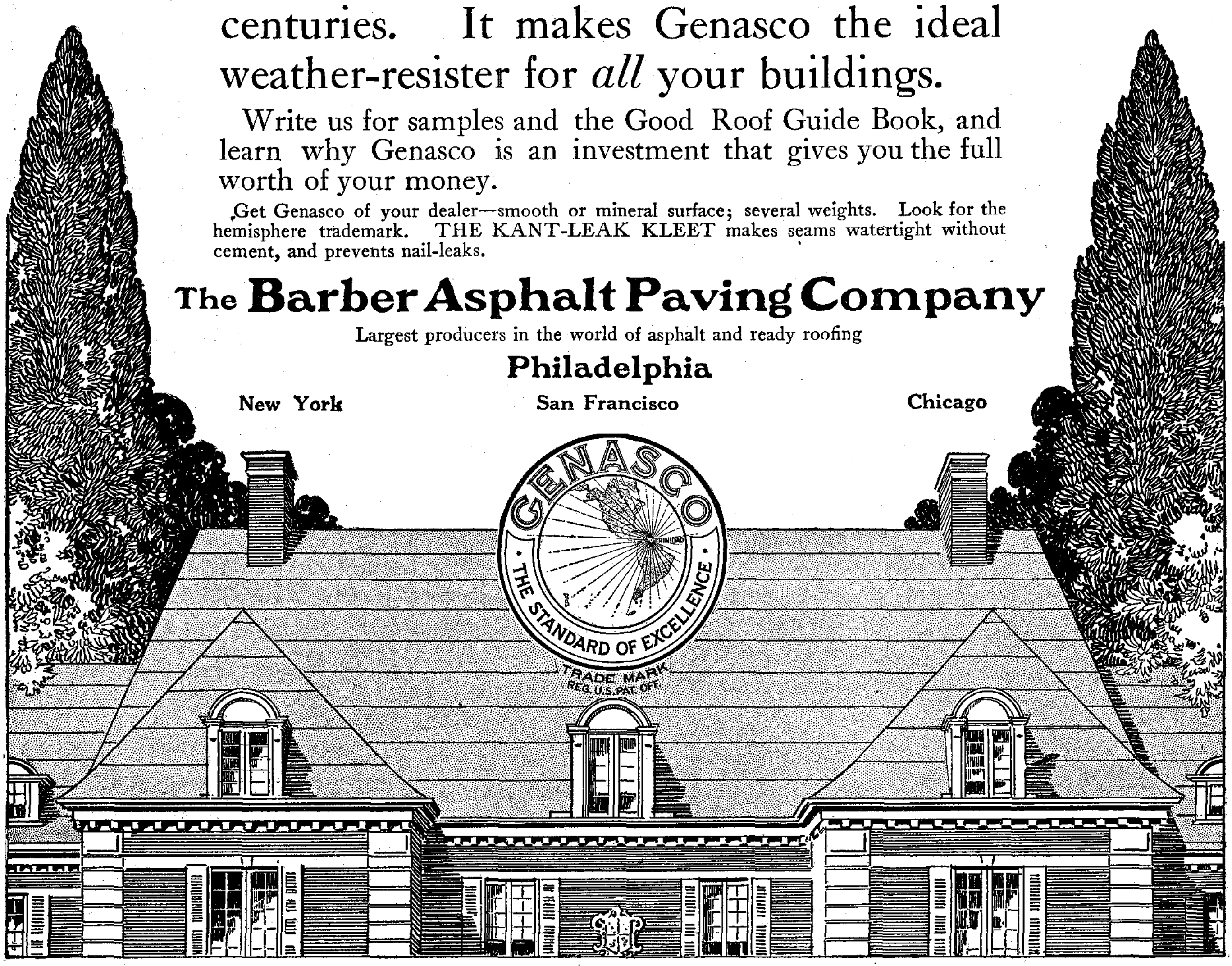
Get Genasco of your dealer—smooth or mineral surface; several weights. Look for the hemisphere trademark. THE KANT-LEAK KLEET makes seams watertight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers in the world of asphalt and ready roofing

Philadelphia

New York **San Francisco** **Chicago**



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 655)

has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

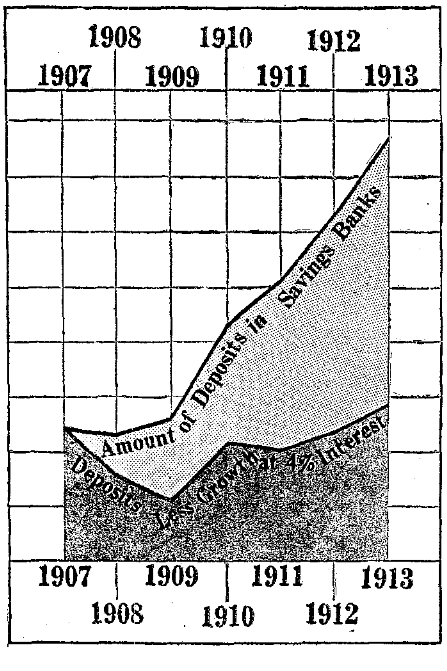
"The only men who ever went to prison under the Sherman Act were labor leaders. Early in the history of the law, a Utah man was convicted of violating the law while Utah was a Territory. The offense was one which could be committed under the law only in a Territory. Utah became a State while the case was under review, and the courts held that this change absolved the defendant. The Cash Register conviction last year brought jail sentences, but these have not yet been carried out.

"The Roosevelt and Taft administrations were notable for the first successful attacks upon organizations of tradesmen that enforced upon members and others the upholding of prices and restraining regulations. Six such associations have been convicted and enjoined.

"Altho the clear policy of friendly dissolution of 'trust' combinations by means of agreements sanctioned by courts is accredited to the Wilson Administration, there were seven suits terminated during President Taft's Administration by consent, upon the agreement of the defendants to cease the restraining activities that the Government complained of."

DECEPTIVE SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS

On June 30 of last year the total deposits in the savings-banks of this country were $4,727,403,950; on the same date in 1907, the total was $3,690,078,945. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* remarks that, on seeing these figures, "one is apt to pick up a pencil and with a glow of enthusiasm figure out a growth of 28 per cent." If one cares to do so, however, he can "play hob with the picture of thrift contained in those figures," because no account is taken in them of the interest that was paid on deposits in the meantime. Banks in that intervening period paid in interest $751,957,158. By deducting this from the total for June 30, 1913, one arrives at a total of only $3,775,446,796. In other words, if the banks had not added any interest, the total last June would have differed from the total of six years before by about $80,000,000 only.



The writer cites the fact that in 1908 "depositors drew many millions of their principal out of the bank." If they had not done this, but had allowed all their money to accumulate by compound interest, his estimate of the total on deposit in June, 1913, would have been greater by $125,000,000. He prints a chart (reproduced elsewhere), showing the total savings in the banks for each year from 1907 to 1913. One line in the chart shows the amount of deposits in the banks for the period covered, and another the "amount of deposits less the growth at 4 per cent. interest." The latter he contends should be regarded as "the line of real thrift," since it rises or falls as new money is deposited or as withdrawals are made. That line shows the process of withdrawal that went on after the panic of 1907, so that the total of real savings remained below the 1907 figure till 1913, when it rose to a point only slightly higher. The writer will not be surprized to find the report for 1914, when it is made, "showing a decrease big enough to bring the aggregate of principal again below that of 1907."

He calls attention, however, to other forms of saving than those which the banks show, such as purchasing small bonds, buying homes, and investing in building loan societies. To some extent these are taking the place of savings-banks. But the savings-bank is the place where small accumulations due to thrift on the part of wage-earners are usually to be found. In these banks wage-earners "keep their liquid reserve for times of trouble."

THE ROCK ISLAND REORGANIZATION

Early in March a statement dealing with the proposed Rock Island reorganization was given out by T. M. Schumacher, chairman of the old railway company, in which he exprest a belief that $49,000,000 in new money would be needed within five years in order to put the railroad on its feet, and that $20,000,000 of that sum should be raised by July 1 of this year. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* recalls that when the readjustment was first proposed a limit of $15,000,000 was placed on the sum needed, and this was afterward raised to $25,000,000. The writer believes that the later announcement of need for $49,000,000 must have caused "utter bewilderment" to Rock Island security holders.

A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* points out "the lesson of Rock Island." This is not so much that the financial practises of twelve years ago "were indefensible" as that service commissions and investors must now see that "men who control great properties assume the risk of management." The Rock Island was formerly "a great property," and this writer believes it is still a great property. Its lines "traverse the richest part of the developing West"; it has been progressive and was well managed. For years it paid fair dividends on its stock, and put away yearly a fine surplus. Its stock sold for from 120 to 150, and it was "a very well-regarded investment issue." That was its condition when it "came into the heyday of consolidation,

$1.00 for a BURBANK GARDEN

THE LUTHER BURBANK COMPANY

YOU can now buy a Burbank garden from an exclusive dealer in your town. If not, send to us direct.

The Burbank garden consists of Luther Burbank's selection of 12 varieties of his own original seeds which consists of:

Burbank Shirley Poppies.—These are the most beautiful poppies of all. No other flowers will produce such an array of gorgeous colors. The variety of shades is very wide, extremely dainty and beautiful. The foliage is soft and feathery while the petals remind one of silky crepe paper. The most easily grown of all poppies and one which carries the most satisfaction to the amateur. **Long Season Sweet Peas.**—The most unique flower and different from ordinary varieties. **The Burbank Morning Glory.**—Mr. Burbank has developed a most wonderful flower in this and one which any one will derive great pleasure from having in his garden. **Gigantic Evening Primrose.**—One single petal is as large as the whole flower of most other varieties. Blossoms are pure white and sometimes nearly a foot and a half in circumference, perfectly regular and flat. Produces a wealth of enormous blossoms and continues blooming for months in succession. **Rainbow Corn.**—Something entirely new and desirable for any garden. It blooms from early spring until the heavy frosts come in the autumn and is very decorative. **Gigantic Zinnia.**—A huge chrysanthemum-like flower blooming continuously throughout the summer and until late autumn. It is three or four times as large as the original zinnia and has a most brilliant array of colors, in quaint shadings of scarlet, pink, salmon, yellow, white and bronze. **There are six others of equal merit.**

Be sure and get a $1.00 Burbank garden. Send to-day if your local dealer does not keep it.

1914 Burbank Seed Book Free

Every owner of a garden, large or small, should have this book. In it Luther Burbank, the great horticultural genius, tells how to plant and raise flowers and vegetables — knowledge necessary for garden success—also descriptions and illustrations of the many famous original Burbank flowers, some in colors. You'll be surprised at the moderate prices of Burbank novelties. Luther Burbank has created more new wonderful forms of plant life than any other man in the world.

Write today for Seed Book L. D.

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Sole Distributors of the Burbank
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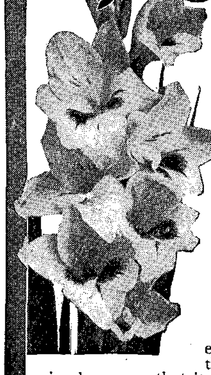

A Garden Full of Gladioli for $1.00

The Gladioli is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladioli kingdom.

Last year we sold 150,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW

so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions with every package.

Write, or call at our store, mention "Literary Digest," and secure this splendid collection of Gladioli Bulbs for **only $1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1914 Catalogue.**

Stumpp & Walter Co
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"HOW TO GROW ROSES"
A delightful book of 10 chapters, beautifully illustrated. Price 10c. Entitles you to 25c coupon good on first $1.00 order.
Save time in selecting by getting our free
1914 STAR ROSE CATALOG
It describes 360 carefully selected varieties of the **best roses for America.** None but the very cream of the world's best roses in this list. *Tells how to* plant, prune, etc. Send for it today. It's free.
THE CONARD & JONES CO.
Rose Specialists Over 50 Years' Experience
Box 80 West Grove, Pa.

Farr's Hardy Phloxes

Phloxes are, next to the Peonies and Irises, the most beautiful hardy plants we have. No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the *immense size* and *perfect form* of the new varieties will be a revelation to those who have heretofore seen only the old-fashioned kinds.

Here at Wyomissing, where I grow acres of them, they may be seen in hundreds of varieties. All are included in my book **"Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties"** (Fourth Edition Season of 1913-14), which will be sent free on request.

BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing Nurseries
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ROSES of G. & R.
Quality Must Bloom.

They simply cannot help blooming. Their inbred qualities help them grow and bloom even under unfavorable conditions. The way we grow and ship them assures their success and they are

GUARANTEED TO BLOOM THE FIRST YEAR OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Learn all about our guaranteed, summer-propagated, own-root roses. Write for beautiful, illustrated booklet today. A postcard will bring it.

The Good & Reese Co., Box 162 Springfield, Ohio.
Largest Rose Growers in the World.

expansion, and wholesale marketing of stocks and bonds," and men who were to exploit it got control of investment securities making a total of $635,000,000.

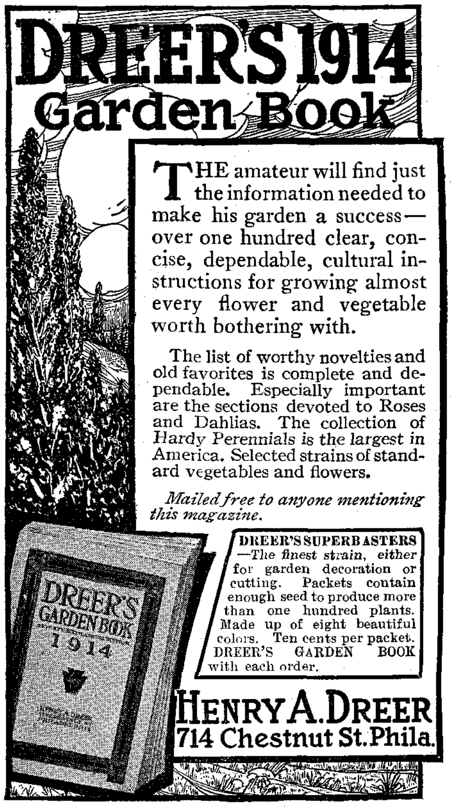
These were a group of capitalists who merely controlled a majority of the $50,000,000 preferred stock of a holding company, stock which never has had a total market value of $50,000,000, and whose total market value at one time was only $10,000,000. The writer believes there will probably never come a time again when it will be possible to "peddle out an immense quantity of bonds and stocks to a public like that which bought them in 1902." Investors ought now to have learned to see that the controlling interest in a property has put in a sufficient margin of capital to make it take "the losses of possible mismanagement." The two holding companies of the Rock Island have been "a burden upon the railroad property." They were designed for the sole purpose of control by a minority. Steadily throughout their existence, "the necessities of the parasitic holding companies have eaten into the resources of the railroad."

THE FUTURE OF OUR COMMERCE

In an address before the Institute of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn, early this month, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, exprest a belief that, within a few years, this country will have acquired "the first place" in the commerce and industry of the world. At present we are making greater progress than any other country. While Great Britain and Germany still have a larger foreign commerce, both countries at present, if growing at all, are growing "at a very slow rate," and America "is overhauling them rapidly." Mr. Redfield declared that the Wilson Administration wished to encourage this commerce by promoting canals and canal traffic; for example, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, providing another outlet to the sea, may be added to a list already comprising the Panama, Erie, and Cape Cod canals.

Mr. Redfield's faith in the ability of Americans to secure a leading place in the world's commerce was founded in part on the history of the War of 1812. The process by which our navy won in that war was the same as that through which American seamanship can now win in a war for commercial supremacy. In the War of 1812 it was not only by combat that we won; we had on our side ships which, vessel for vessel, were "faster, heavier, and better armed than those of our competitor." The same victory awaits us to-day in commerce, if we will apply to the problem of construction and design the same ingenuity and energy as then.

Mr. Redfield believes there is under way a revival in commerce borne by water—not ocean-borne commerce, but commerce on rivers and canals. In spite of efficient railroad competition on both its shores, the boat traffic on the Hudson River now amounts to 8,000,000 tons a year, figures which represent a considerable increase over earlier recent years. The work of the Panama Canal will not be confined to shortening distances from port to port, but will, he believes, serve



DREER'S 1914 Garden Book

THE amateur will find just the information needed to make his garden a success—over one hundred clear, concise, dependable, cultural instructions for growing almost every flower and vegetable worth bothering with.

The list of worthy novelties and old favorites is complete and dependable. Especially important are the sections devoted to Roses and Dahlias. The collection of Hardy Perennials is the largest in America. Selected strains of standard vegetables and flowers.

Mailed free to anyone mentioning this magazine.

DREER'S SUPERB ASTERS—*The finest strain, either* for garden decoration or cutting. Packets contain enough seed to produce more than one hundred plants. Made up of eight beautiful colors. Ten cents per packet. DREER'S GARDEN BOOK with each order.

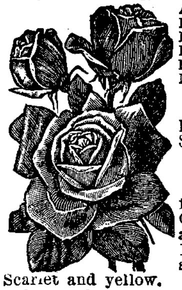
HENRY A. DREER
714 Chestnut St. Phila.

Plant the TAPE
It's the Scientific Way
Make Vegetable Gardening Easy

Just unwind American Seedtape from spool and plant as directed. Selected seeds, properly spaced inside paper tape and fastened with glue fertilizer, insures a quick, sturdy growth, because the paper attracts moisture to the already fertilized seed. Sprouts much earlier than seeds planted in soil. Proper spacing means no seed wasted—no thinning out. You save time and back-breaking labor.
Send ONE DOLLAR for 50 ft. each of White and Red Radish, Boston and Curly Lettuce, Onion, Spinach, Beet, Turnip, Carrot and Cabbage Seeds. 500 ft. in all. Correct planting instructions in each package. Send the dollar now. NO AGENTS.
THE AMERICAN SEEDTAPE CO.
1614 Walnut Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

Fertilizer for Garden and Lawn

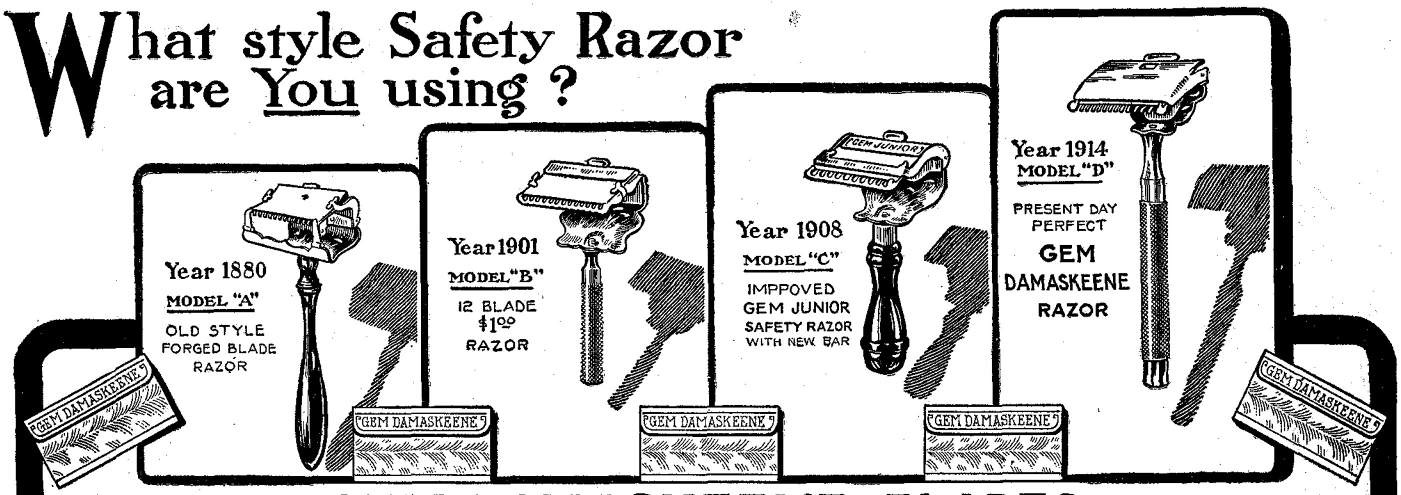
Double the yield of the garden and insure a velvety green lawn by using
Sheep's Head Sheep Manure
Pulverized, dry and clean, ready to apply. Two 100 lb. bags $4, freight prepaid east of Missouri River.
Send for Booklet
NATURAL GUANO CO., 807 River St., Aurora, Ill.



6 Glorious Roses
MAILED POSTPAID FOR—— 25c
ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER
Hardy, Everblooming, Guaranteed True to Name
ALEX. HILL GRAY—Yellow.
IVORY—White, fine buds.
LADY HELEN VINCENT—Pink.
EUGENE BOULLET—Ruby red.
PRES. TAFT—Best deep pink.
MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST—White, tinted rose.
I will send the 6 Roses in large 2-year size (retail value $2.35) postpaid for only $1.25.

CANNAS
Allemannia—Yellow, flaked orange. **R. Wallace**—Canary, streaked red. **Niagara**—Crimson, bordered gold. **King Humbert**—Orange scarlet. **Mrs. Kate Gray**—Scarlet and yellow. **Pennsylvania**—Deep red.
One tuber, any variety, 10 cents. Any 3 for 25 cents. The 6 for 50 cents postpaid.

DAHLIA SEED
New Century, Cactus, Black Striped, Double, Single, all colors. **For 10c** will send **50 seeds**—enough for a fine Dahlia Garden. **Catalog FREE.**
MISS JESSIE M. GOOD
Florist and Dahlia Specialist, Box 215 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



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fit all Safety Razors like models shown and make them work better

Let us prove this—Free. Send us your name and state make of your razor and we will send you, absolutely Free, one new Gem Damaskeene Blade

One trial will convince you that this **Blade** has the keenest and most practical cutting edge made, and you will always use it, whether shaving with one of the old model razors or the new **Gem Damaskeene.**

The **Gem Damaskeene Blade** is harder—smoother—more durable—because it is made from the finest Damascus razor steel, each blade being tempered singly by our own patented process. Price per set of 7 blades 35 cents.

Just as the **Gem Damaskeene Blade** is superior, so is the **Gem Damaskeene Holder** superior in every detail. Four distinct models mark the stages of the **Gem** development—each new model representing a new achievement in safety-razor making.

Model "A" was the first Gem—a good razor.
Model "B" was the second Gem—similar to the original but with improved teeth adjustment.
Model "C" was the third Gem—here the method of holding the blade was improved—a hinged bar replacing the small side hooks.
Model "D" is the present day Gem—the 1914 Marvel—the mechanically perfect, convenient sized, light weight razor, with finely adjusted guiding teeth, and unique frame which automatically adjusts blade to exact shaving angle, ensuring a smooth, quick, comfortable shave.

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR OUTFIT COMPLETE WITH 7 DAMASKEENE BLADES $1.00
DEALERS WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH TRIAL BLADES UPON APPLICATION ONLY

GEM CUTLERY COMPANY 210-218 ELEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

to promote around-the-world commerce. "There are more than hints," he said, "of vessels now preparing to sail from London around the world both ways, touching at various ports as they go." He believes that special profit will be found in vessels that shall "circumnavigate the globe, loading and reloading as they go."

As another illustration of the returning day of canal traffic, he cites the shipping which now passes through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. It is far greater in number of vessels and in tonnage than that which passes through the Suez Canal. Just what the latest figures are on this subject was brought out by Mr. Redfield as follows:

"It is well known that more vessels of greater tonnage pass through the river and canal which unite Lakes Huron and Superior than through the Suez Canal. But this, tho interesting, is not definite. If you were told, however, that during 1912, 14,916 vessels of 30,947,133 tons passed through the American canal, compared with 5,373 vessels of 20,275,120 tons through the Suez, the idea is not as clear as if one were to say to you that almost 15,000 vessels of nearly 31,000,000 tons passed through those waters, compared with 5,300 vessels of 20,250,000 tons through the Suez Canal.

"This subject being up, it is proper to add that over 7,800 vessels of 25,750,000 tons passed through the Canadian canal upon the lakes named, making the tonnage movement between these two great fresh-water seas in the year 1912 over 22,500 vessels, as compared with a few less than 5,400 vessels passing through the Suez, and with tonnage in the American case of almost 56,750,000 compared with 20,250,000 for the Suez. Stated differently, four times as many vessels, or more than two and one-half times the total tonnage, used the lake waters. The freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal grew in value from less than $84,000,000 in 1889 to over $790,000,000 in 1912."

The Journal of Commerce in a long editorial article, entitled "Exaggerating Optimism," takes exception seriously to some of the facts on which Secretary Redfield's address was based, and especially his statements as to our commerce in a short time overtaking that of Great Britain and Germany, the lesson to be drawn from the War of 1812, and our lake commerce as an example of what our ocean commerce could be made:

"Both Great Britain and Germany are highly developed countries industrially and commercially, but their foreign trade has continued to grow surprizingly in the last few years. The United Kingdom, with

(*Continued on page* 661)

See Your Own Body as it is Made
—the first step to better health and living

We must know how our bodies are made in order to care for them properly—we must know the hidden parts as well as those we see.

The knowledge one gains from a

MANIKIN

a wonderful 5-section chart, 20 inches high, with movable parts of the interior of the human body

is invaluable in the intelligent care of one's self and children.

This Manikin shows in the *natural colors and exact relations* the structure of the body, including the skeleton, muscular system, heart and blood-vessels, digestive system, nervous system, reproductive organs, organs of the senses, etc. You can see both the inside and outside of many of the parts by means of hinged sections which lift up. Each part is keyed to correspond with text which explains plainly its structure and function. An Illustrated Lecture on the Entire Anatomy in each chart.

Manikin of the female body, enclosed in heavy cloth board covers, will be mailed, postpaid, for $3.00. Male body (sexless) $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Your Book-Store or

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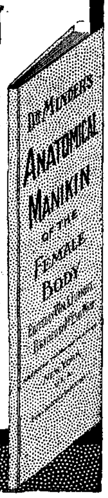

Mechanics' Hall—Scene of the Boston Automobile Show, 1914

Firestone
TIRES AND RIMS

WHETHER you use Firestone Tires and Rims for pleasure or business, they mean multiplied dividends in Service. They have become the choice of the experienced because of the built-in reasons which account for "most miles per dollar."

Ride on Firestones

For ultimate economy in mileage, security, comfort of real rubber, and the joy of minimum tire trouble. Non-Skid or smooth tread, in all standard types.

Deliver on Firestones

For the prestige and profit of *sure* service, and the economy of reduced operating cost; again—"most miles per dollar." A type for every truck and load and road condition.

Consult your local Firestone man, a specialist, representing America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
All Large Cities—And Special Dealers Everywhere
Pneumatic Tires, Truck Tires, Pleasure Electric Tires, Carriage Tires, Fire Apparatus Tires, Rims, Tire Accessories, etc.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 659)

half the population of the United States, has nearly one-half greater foreign commerce, measured in value of imports and exports, and in the last year it grew by a larger percentage than ours. Germany, with little over two-thirds of the population of the United States, has a larger foreign trade, which continues to advance. There is plenty of reason why this country should in time excel both these nations in this field, but not in another season or two.

"The terms of the comparison (that relating to the War of 1812) have changed in a century. In the days of wooden sailing ships we had inexhaustible supplies of timber near the seashore. The whole Republic ran along the coast, and there were hardly any developed industries back of it except agriculture. The change came with the development of iron and coal deposits and of steam-power. With iron and steel construction and the application of steam, and with the political hindrance growing out of slavery and the war for the Union, we were speedily outstript.

"Here, again, an important factor is left out of the calculation. In the domestic commerce of the lakes and the building of vessels for it, there is no foreign competition; but on the ocean we meet the competition of the maritime powers of the world. We may be able to cope with them some day in the ocean-shipping trade, but we have much to do in the meantime which we find more profitable, and that is why for the most part we hire our ocean-carrying done. It costs less than it would if we did it ourselves."

SEVEN MONTHS OF NEW HAVEN

The new management of the New Haven Railroad since January 1 "has succeeded in at last getting a grip on operating expenses," says *The Wall Street Journal.* For the seven months ending on January 1, these expenses had reached the high level of 76.7 per cent. of the gross cost of operation and taxes compared with 69.7 per cent. for the same period a year ago. This high percentage, combined with an increase of $1,300,000 in charges, produced a decline in net corporate income for these seven months of nearly $4,500,000. Commenting further on the New Haven's showing for this period and on the later promises, the writer says:

> "The statement of the company reports a surplus for dividends (or margin above charges) for the seven months of $152,000 compared with $4,543,000 a year ago. While the comparative showing may be taken for its face value and is very discouraging, the absolute figure of $152,000 above charges is not complete, as it is the custom of various New Haven subsidiaries to make their disbursements to the parent company toward the close of the fiscal year, and hence the seven months' income does not show any part of such accruals. Altho not assured, it may be expected that final figures of 'other income' proportioned to the seven months would add to actual receipts from such sources approximately $1,000,000, so that, including such income accrued but not due, it might be said that New Haven at the close of the seven months' period had a surplus of $1,500,000 over charges, still a disheartening margin for a company of its size.
>
> "The New Haven management is making every effort to reduce in every possible way all transportation and administrative expenses. In January transportation, general, and traffic expenses were cut down $192,000, but the decline in gross was too

(*Continued on page* 663)

Ohio Electric Magnetic Control—Simple as Turning a Door-knob

THOROUGHBRED!

Designed by engineers who are experts, built by craftsmen who are artists—Ohio Electrics are perfect in every detail

The mechanical superiority of the Ohio Electric is to-day not even open to argument. To demonstrate it, one need only compare the exclusive Ohio operating combination of magnetic control, magnetic brake and double drive with any other.

And the mechanical leadership of the car is maintained in every other detail. From the day the various parts leave forge or mill they are under the supervision of men with whom labor is an art and pride of workmanship paramount. *Literature on request.*

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OHIO
THE ENVIED
ELECTRIC

SECURITY amid Death and Destruction

Property worth $200,000 was destroyed, eight firemen were killed and fourteen injured by the fire and explosion that wrecked the Goodyear Rubber Company's plant in Milwaukee, October 27th. THE SAFE-CABINETS illustrated in the picture were besieged by fire, water and falling timbers and masonry. Two of the three were buried beneath debris twelve days, yet all three preserved their contents intact.

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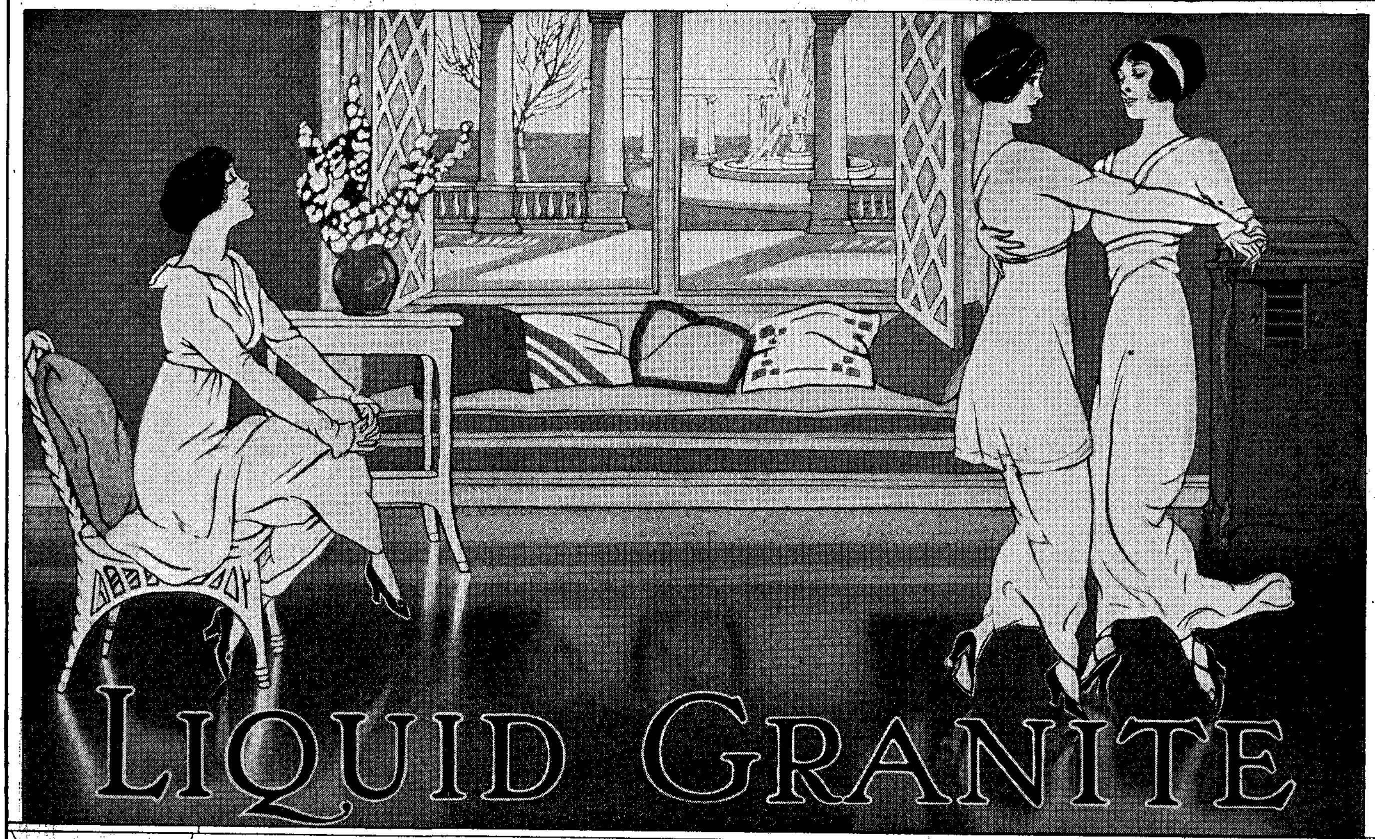
See our local agent, listed under "SAFE-CABINET" in your telephone directory, or write direct to
THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY, Dept. L-2, Marietta, Ohio



No Matter How Hard the Wear

BERRY BROTHERS' VARNISHES

Stand the Test

The tripping of merry, dancing feet, the joyful romp of young folks, the constant tread of grown-ups, reveal the quality of any varnish.

Berry Brothers' Liquid Granite has stood the test for over half a century. It gives natural wood floors a tough, elastic surface, unsurpassed in lustre and beauty. Liquid Granite floors are mar-proof and waterproof. They give year-in and year-out satisfaction.

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL

For stairs, bathrooms, bedrooms, hallways and furniture where a deep, rich, snowy white finish is desired, nothing is so thoroughly satisfactory as Luxeberry White Enamel. It gives a surface of exceptional beauty and durability. It is a white enamel that stays white.

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Factories:—Detroit, Mich.
Walkerville, Ont.
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Established 1858
Branches in Principal Cities
of the World

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 661)

sharp and net operating income for the month was cut in halves, and the deficit, after allowing for fixt charges, increased twice and a half over.

"It should be remembered that the period with which the seven months' results this year compare was a time of record revenues. The fall months of 1912 saw a sharp recovery in the fortunes of the New England roads, and New Haven a year ago was earning at the rate of approximately 9 per cent., while the turn in traffic conditions about the close of the 1912 calendar year brought down the final actual surplus of the road for the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, to below 5 per cent., and induced the reduction in the dividend rate from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent., followed later in the year by its passing. It may be expected that henceforth, on account of the gradual reduction in expenses and of comparison with months of smaller earnings, the comparative showing of the road will improve.

"Before long the road will be brought face to face with the financing problem again. The $45,000,000 six months optional 6 per cent. notes sold last November as an interim financing instrument made necessary by the litigation regarding the proposed convertible bond issue fall due on May 18. No announcement has been made as to the company's plan of providing for this issue, but it is generally expected that they will be extended. It is also generally believed that some decision as to the disposition of the road's $30,000,000 investment in Boston & Maine is hoped for before the refinancing will have to be taken up, so that the road can enter the money market with the uncertainty on this score out of the way.

"It is hoped that the street-railway and steamship companies in the New Haven system will be able to contribute to the parent company as much as they did last year. Boston & Maine will prove a $700-000 greater burden, comparatively speaking, than last year. New York, Ontario & Western paid in $583,000 to New Haven's treasury last year, and indications are that it may fall short of earning sufficient to cover its 2 per cent. dividend this year."

Since January 1, last year, 3,524 new stockholders have been added to the New Haven's list. More than two-thirds of these brought only ten shares or less. Only two became holders of over fifty shares. Large interests obviously have not been investing in New Haven.

FUTURE DIVIDENDS FOR CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

A sale early in March of $33,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. notes by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was made under an indenture that had provisions requiring $17,000,000 of capital expenditures from income by the road before any dividends are paid, this provision covering the five-year lifetime of the notes and the expenditure of the $17,000,000 to be extended over the same period. Much discussion has taken place in financial circles as to the ability of the road, in these conditions, to continue paying its present 4 per cent. dividend. It is conceded that all will depend on the earning growth the company may be able to show. In late years the earnings would not have been sufficient to pay the dividend and provide the sum named in this indenture. Following is a compilation, showing actual earn-

"Standard"

GUARANTEED · PLUMBING · FIXTURES

SANITARY, beautiful, inexpensive, guaranteed to be of superior quality, "Standard" bathroom fixtures are all that years of careful study, skill and science can produce. They create the habit of cleanliness and delight the eye. They appeal to the artistic taste and assure sanitary safety.

"Modern Bathrooms"—Everyone who is planning to build should send for a copy of "Modern Bathrooms"—100 pages in color. It shows practical, modern bathrooms at costs ranging from $78.00 to $600.00 with prices of each fixture in detail. Floor plans, ideas for decoration, tiling, accessories, together with model equipment for kitchens and laundries, are also shown. Sent free.

Genuine "Standard" fixtures for the home and for Schools, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label, with the exception of one brand of baths bearing the Red and Black Label, which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameling, and thus meet the requirements of those who demand "Standard" quality at less expense. All "Standard" fixtures, with care, will last a lifetime. And no fixture is genuine *unless it bears the guarantee label.* In order to avoid substitution of inferior fixtures, specify "Standard" goods in writing (not verbally) and make sure that you get them.

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San Francisco . 719 Rialto Bldg.
Erie, Pa. . . . 17-19 W. 11th St.
Cincinnati . . 633 Walnut Street
Nashville . . 315 Tenth Avenue, S.
New Orleans . . . 846 Baronne St.
Montreal, Can. . 215 Coristine Bldg.
London, E. C. 57-60 Holborn Viaduct
Houston, Tex. Preston and Smith Sts.
Washington, D. C. . Southern Bldg.
Toledo, O. . . 311-321 Erie Street
Fort Worth, Tex. Front and Jones Sts.
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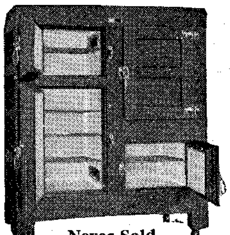
Is Your Refrigerator Poisoning Your Family?

YOUR doctor will tell you that a refrigerator which cannot be kept clean and wholesome, as you can *easily* keep the Monroe, is *always dangerous* to your family.

The "Monroe" is the Refrigerator you Have Heard So Much About—the Refrigerator with One-Piece *Genuine Solid Porcelain* Food Compartments—Over an Inch Thick—*Every Corner Rounded* which can be kept free of breeding places for disease germs that poison food which in turn poisons people. *Not* cheap porcelain-*enamel*, but one solid piece of white unbreakable genuine porcelain ware—as easily cleaned as a china bowl—nothing to crack, chip or absorb moisture—not a single crevice, joint, corner or other lodging place for dirt and the germs of disease and decay.



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The "Monroe"

DIRECT from factory to you—saving you store profits. We pay freight and guarantee your money back and removal of refrigerator at no expense to you if you are not absolutely satisfied.

30 DAYS TRIAL—FACTORY PRICE—CASH OR CREDIT

Easy terms if more convenient for you. Send for book NOW—letter or postal.

Free Book about refrigerators which explains all this and tells you how to select the homom refrigerator—how to have better, more nourishing food—how to keep food longer without spoiling—how to cut down ice bills—how to guard against sickness—doctor bills.

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Three Selden Trucks Save $3400 in Four Months

Three Selden Trucks effected a saving of $3400 in our carting for the four months ending October 31st, 1913, as compared with the same period of the previous year, when horse drawn vehicles were used. Signed WM. KNABE AND CO., New York. Manufacturers of Knabe Pianos.

Here is the business proposition we offer every reliable firm.

$500 Will Put The $2000 Selden Truck Into Your Service

and the truck itself will *earn* the remaining monthly payments.

Compare the Selden Truck guaranteed to carry 3000 lbs. with any truck and you will find that it embodies every principle of truck construction endorsed by the best engineering practice. Also that part for part it is built stronger than any truck of the same rated capacity.

Durability, long life and great economy of up-keep are built into the truck itself because every vital part, from frame and axles to the smallest rivet, is extra large and strong. That is why Selden Trucks are giving such reliable, economical service in many lines of business the country over.

Write for facts about the Selden, also Drivers' Daily Report Blanks. State whether teams or trucks are used. Get a line on what your delivery costs.

We want dealers in unassigned territory who appreciate the business proposition offered by the Selden Truck plus the Selden Sales Plan.

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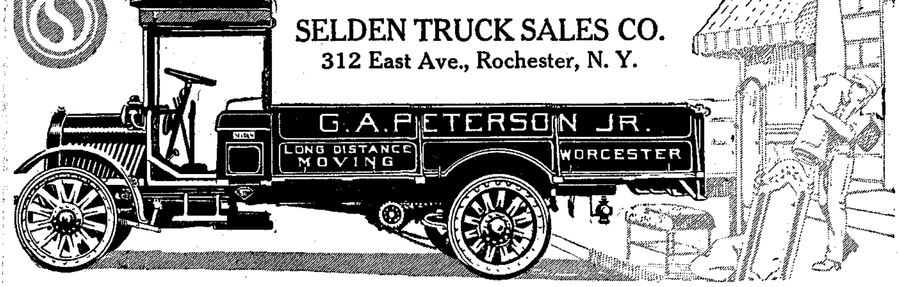

New Typewriter $18 in U.S.A.

A Remarkable Typewriter, Carried in Grip or in Overcoat Pocket. Standard Keyboard. Does Work of $100 Machine. Over 33000 in Daily Use.

Bennett Portable Typewriter has less than 250 parts against 1700 to 3700 in others. That's the secret of our $18 price. It's built in the famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory, sold on a money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty. Wt. 4½ lbs. You can carry for home use, business or trips. Send for catalog and Agts. Proposition.

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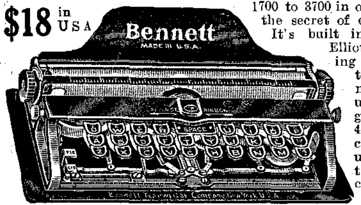

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Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories, and guaranteed for one year.

Remingtons $25 to $65
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We have all makes. Send for Catalog and address of nearest branch office.

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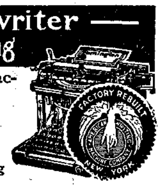

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Tower Outfit $49 ONLY

500 Gallon Cypress Tank and 20 foot Steel Tower, as shown in cut. Other sizes equally cheap.

Tank guaranteed for five years. Same outfit on credit at slightly higher price. Complete Water Works equipment. Better get our catalogue today, and our New Way Selling Plan No. 36 free.

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SEASICKNESS
AND TRAINSICKNESS
A Preventative & Corrective
Be Happy And Well While Traveling

Mothersill's Seasick Remedy

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Officially adopted by Steamship Companies on both fresh and salt water—endorsed by highest authorities—and used by travelers the world over.

Contains no cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral, coal tar products, or their derivatives.

Sold by leading druggists. 50c box enough for 24 hours. $1.00 box for ocean voyage.

The One Dependable Preventative of Nausea.

A copy of Mothersill's Travel Book sent by request, without charge.

MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., Detroit, Mich.

Also at 19 St. Bride Street, London; Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg.

ings during the past five years, and the earnings that would be necessary in the coming five years in order to maintain the present 4 per cent. dividend, after meeting the capital expenditures from income as now required:

Actual Earnings,	*%*	*Necessary Earnings,*	*%*
1909	6.39	1915	7.18
1910	10.02	1916	8.75
1911	5.14	1917	10.37
1912	6.81	1918	10.37
1913	5.25	1919	10.37

It appears from this statement that the company only once in the past five years earned more than 7 per cent., while in 1915 it will be necessary to earn 7.18 per cent., in order to meet the new conditions and pay a 4 per cent. dividend. In one other year, however (1913), the road could have earned 7 per cent. had not great floods demoralized traffic and injured the road. Officials expect that in the current fiscal year the earnings will reach close to 7 per cent. It is admitted that the road already has a plant and equipment capable of handling more traffic than it now enjoys. The opinion also exists in good circles that an expenditure in five years of $17,000,000 will strengthen the property. Whether or not the 4 per cent. dividend is maintained, the company's financial position would become stronger at the end of the five years than it is now. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* believes that "nothing but a steady growth of business would enable the company to maintain its 4 per cent. dividend rate." In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the road may not have serious difficulty in doing this, since the capital expenditure called for in this year is only $2,000,000, and earnings of 7.8 per cent. would be enough to maintain the 4 per cent. dividend rate.

Among the comments called forth by this new incident in railway borrowing those in the New York *Times* are interesting. While the plan was regarded in Wall Street as involving "some sacrifice by stockholders," *The Times* thinks it should be "commended for its conservatism and for the greater advantage which it offers eventually to the stockholders themselves." The writer says further as to the part making for sound business played by the bankers in this note issue:

> "It occasions no surprize to learn that the understanding prevails in the financial district that this plan was formulated by the bankers who bought the notes and placed them with investors. Arguments in favor of direct issuance of securities to the investing public without the intervention of bankers assume that bankers perform no useful service in the flotation of securities. This incident supplies practical illustration of the valuable service which issuing houses are in an excellent position to perform, not only for the corporations, but for investors as well. Improvident borrowing is a bad thing in the long run for both borrower and lender. The restrictions which the railway has consented to in this instance are not such as are, or very well could be, imposed by law. The wisdom of them, however, is not seriously to be doubted, and it was left for the bankers to urge them as a measure of protection for the investor and as a means of strengthening the credit of the borrower.
>
> "The moral pointed by this Chesapeake & Ohio financing bears on the broad question of the value of the service which the banker is in a position to perform, and does perform in many instances, in throwing safeguards around security issues."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 650)

nine years' continuous travel in it. In his judgment the only question is a question of an inhabited wilderness or an uninhabited wilderness, and, speaking broadly, the Indians are the only race who will ever make their homes in it. If these people are wantonly destroyed it will be the foulest blot that has ever soiled the escutcheon of the United States. But if they are to survive, then more stringent measures must be employed to suppress the "low-down whites" who infest the Yukon River and intrude themselves into native villages against the wishes of the people for no other purpose than to debauch and corrupt.

Meanwhile, the writer looks across the thousand leagues from New York to the Yukon with pride at the spectacle of this young physician, his devoted wife, and the Government school-teacher, maintaining a little garrison for the defense of the Indians against those who would trample them in the mire, body and soul, and is eager himself to get back to the scene of the conflict.

GRIZZLY PSYCHOLOGY

THE grizzly bear's mental alertness, his wonderful ways of sensing possible dangers, makes him a prince or a grand duke of the animal kingdom. He can see things where a lynx might overlook them, his hearing is as acute as a deer's, and his sense of smell is keener than a foxhound's—if we are to accept the first-hand impressions of Enos A. Mills, a leading student of wild-animal life in America, who writes about grizzlies in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Many who look at him only through iron bars in zoos or show tents put him down as a lumbering, awkward beast; but his movements are the last word in agility, according to Mr. Mills. The naturalist has had a personal acquaintance with a good many grizzlies, and has followed others in attempts to snapshot them, so his qualifications as an authority in this instance are of a high order. Here are some lively stories from his article:

> One day in North Park, Colorado, I came on the carcass of a cow that wolves had recently killed. Knowing that bears were about, I climbed into the substantial top of a stocky pine near by, hoping that a bear would come to feast. A grizzly came at sundown.
>
> The carcass lay in a grassy opening surrounded by willow clumps, grassy spaces, and a sprinkling of low-growing, round-topped pines. When about one hundred feet from the carcass the bear stopt. Standing erect, with his forepaws hanging loosely, he looked, listened, and carefully examined the air with his nose. As the air was not stirring I felt that he had not and probably would not scent me in the tree-top perch.
>
> After scouting for a minute or two with all his keen senses he dropt on all fours and slowly, without a sound, advanced toward the carcass. He circled as he advanced; and when within thirty feet of

Steamed Beans or Baked Beans

Which Do Your Prefer?

IT'S only a question of what you want. Only a question of getting what you ask for.

We have no quarrel with the manufacturer who offers *steamed* beans—or with the grocer who sells them—or with anyone who wants to buy them.

The Government permits no misrepresentation on the can. Only beans that are really baked may be labeled "Baked."

Steamed Beans cannot lawfully be labeled "Baked." So, to be sure of the kind you are getting, you must *read the label on the can.*

Heinz Baked Beans

are labeled "Baked" and they *really* are baked—in great ovens under intense dry heat; not simply boiled or steamed like most canned beans.

They come out of our ovens brown, mealy and tender—delicious—digestible, and with all that real Boston baked bean flavor that cannot be *brought out* by any other than the baking process.

That's why Heinz Baked Beans are preferred by all who understand the difference between steamed beans and baked beans—why they are today the largest selling brand on the market. They have no equals.

There are four kinds of Heinz Baked Beans:

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce)—Boston Style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Pork—(Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

Try Heinz Baked Beans at our risk. If you do not prefer them to any other you have ever eaten, your grocer will refund full purchase money.

Others of the famous "57": Heinz Spaghetti, cooked ready to serve; Preserved Sweet Pickles, India Relish, Chili Sauce, Pure Vinegars, Cream of Pea Soup, Cream of Celery Soup, Cream of Tomato Soup, Tomato Ketchup, Fruit Preserves, Apple Butter, Grape Fruit Marmalade, Prepared Mustard, Olive Oil, Olives Peanut Butter, etc., etc.

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the waiting feast he redoubled his precautions against surprize and ambush. My scent by the carcass probably had nothing to do with these precautions. A grizzly is ever on guard and in places of possible ambush is extremely cautious. He is not a coward; but he does not propose to blunder into trouble.

Slipping cautiously to the edge of a thick willow clump, he suddenly flung himself into it with a fearful roar—then instantly leapt out on the other side. Evidently he planned to start something if there was anything to start.

Standing fully erect, tense at every point, he waited a moment in ferocious attitude, ready to charge anything that might start from the willows; but nothing started. After a brief pause he charged, roaring, through another willow clump. It was a satisfaction to know that the tree-limb on which I sat was substantial. That a grizzly bear can not climb a tree is a fact in natural history which gave me immense satisfaction. Every willow clump near the carcass was charged, with a roar.

Not finding an enemy, he at last went to the carcass. After feasting for a few minutes he rose and snarled. Then, sniffing along my trail a few yards, he stopt to mutter a few growling threats and then returned to the feast.

After eating contentedly for half an hour he moved round the carcass, raking and scraping grass and trash on it. Then, pausing for a minute or two in apparently peaceful contemplation, he doubled back on the trail over which he had come and faded into the twilight.

Alertness—brain power—is a characteristic of the grizzly bear. He is eternally vigilant. He has the genius for taking pains. He is watchful even in seclusion; and when traveling his amazingly developed senses appear never to rest, but are constantly on scout and sentinel duty—except on rare occasions when he is temporarily hypnotized by curiosity. I believe his intelligence to be greater than that of the dog, the horse, or the elephant. Apparently he assumes that some one is ever stealthily in pursuit.

In repeatedly following the grizzly with photographic intentions I was almost invariably outwitted. On one occasion I followed one almost constantly for eight days and nights; and, tho many times I almost had him, yet I never succeeded. Now and then he climbed a rocky crag to look around; or he doubled back a short distance on his trail to some point of vantage. Here he rose on his hind legs, sniffed the air, looked, and listened. At other times he turned at right angles to his general course, went a short distance to a point favorable for seeing, hearing, or smelling his possible pursuer, and there remained for a few minutes. If all was well he commonly returned to his trail and again went forward.

Usually he traveled in the face of the wind; commonly he promptly changed his course if the wind changed. In crossing a grassy opening in the woods he sometimes went boldly across; but on the farther side, concealed by the trees, he waited to see whether a pursuer appeared across the opening. Sometimes he went round an opening to the right or to the left. Apparently there lay a plan behind his every move.

The third day he was well started diagonally down the wall of a cañon. I naturally concluded that he would on this course descend to the bottom and there continue down-stream. Instead of doing this, he stopt at a point about midway down for a long stay. Then from this place he pointed his nose up-stream and descended diagonally to the bottom of the cañon. At the bottom he again made an acute angle and ascended to the top of the opposite wall.

The last three days of this pursuit he knew that I was following him. Apparently there was no change in his tactics. He simply moved a little more rapidly. Tho well acquainted with grizzly habits, I was unable to anticipate his next important move, while he defeated every plan I put into operation.

For several years an outlaw or cattle-killing grizzly terrorized an extensive cattle-grazing section in the mountains of Utah. For months at a stretch he killed a cow or steer at least every other day. He would make a kill one day and the following one would appear across the mountains, forty or more miles distant.

Organized expeditions, made up of from thirty to fifty men, with packs of dogs, pursued him day and night for a week or longer; but each time he escaped. Large rewards were offered for his capture. Old trappers and hunters came from afar, but after weeks of trial gave up the pursuit.

But it seems that the grizzly has a well-developed bump of curiosity, which sometimes betrays him into forgetfulness. On a few occasions the writer came on one—and twice one unwittingly came close to him—while intent on solving something curious. As we read:

While watching a forest fire, I once climbed a mountain to a point above the tree-line in order to reach a safe and commanding spot from which to view the flames on a near-by slope. At the summit I came on a grizzly. Within a few yards of me he was squatted on his haunches like a dog, and was intently watching the fire-fount below. A deep roar at one place, high-leaping flames at another, or a vast smoke-cloud at another point—each in turn caught his attention.

None of his keen senses warned him of my presence, tho I stood near him for two or three minutes. When I yelled at him he slowly turned his head and stared at me in a half-dazed manner. Then he angrily showed his teeth for a second or two, and finally—much to my relief—fled like a frightened rabbit.

On another occasion I saw a grizzly on the opposite side of a narrow cañon, with his forepaws on a boulder, watching with the greatest interest the actions of a fisherman on the stream below. Every cast of the fly was followed by the head of the bear. The pulling up of a trout caused him almost excited interest. For some minutes he concentrated all his faculties on the fisherman; but suddenly, with no apparent reason that I could discern, the bear came to his senses and broke away in a most frightened manner—apparently condemning himself for briefly relapsing into dulness.

Two pet grizzlies that I raised always showed marked curiosity. An unusual

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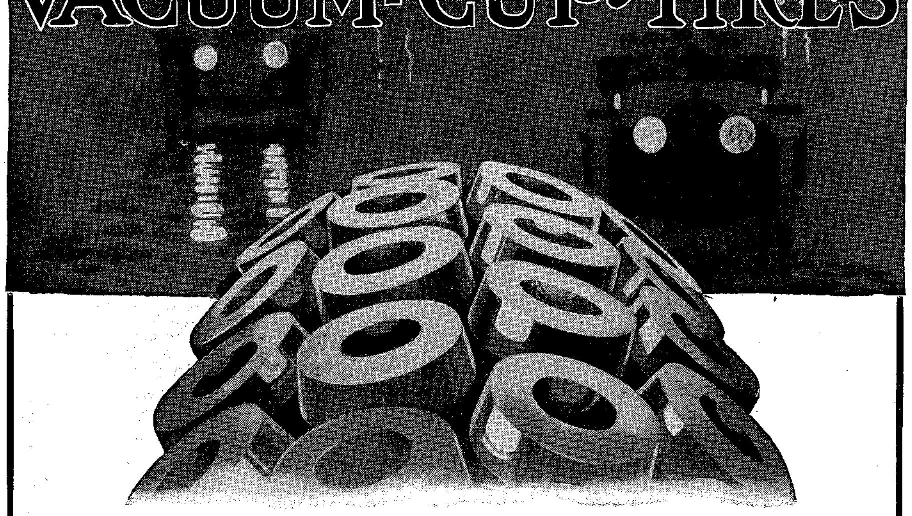

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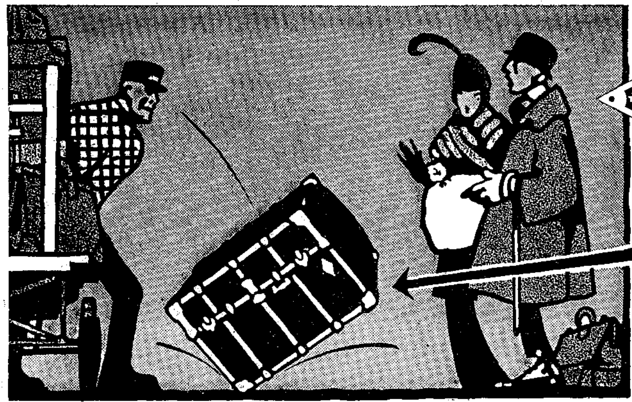

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near-by sound or a glimpse of some distant object brought them to tiptoe height, roused their complete attention and held it until the mystery was solved.

The grizzly is not ferocious. On the contrary, he uses his wits to keep far away from man. He will not make a wanton attack. He will fight in self-defense; or if surprized, and he thinks himself cornered, he at once becomes the aggressor. If a mother grizzly feels that her cubs are in danger she will face any danger for their defense; but the grizzly does not fight unless he thinks a fight can not be avoided.

He is a masterful fighter. He has strength, endurance, powerful jaws, deadly claws, courage, and brains. Before the white man and the repeating rifle came, he boldly wandered over his domain as absolute master; there was nothing to fear—not an aggressive foe existed. I doubt whether toward man the grizzly was ever ferociously aggressive.

That he has changed on account of contact with the white man and the repeating rifle there can be no doubt. Formerly the rightful monarch of the wilds through capability, he roamed freely about, indifferent as to where he went or whether he was seen. He feared no foe and knew no master. The bow and arrow, or the spear, he held in contempt; for the powerful repeating rifle he has a profound respect. He has been wise enough to adjust himself to this influential factor of environment or evolutionary force. He has thus become less inquisitive and aggressive, and more retiring and wary. He has learned to keep out of sight and out of man's way.

A grizzly acts so promptly in emergencies that he has often been misunderstood. He fights because he thinks he has to do so, not because of desire.

On one occasion in Wyoming I was running down a mountainside, leaping fallen fire-killed timber. In the midst of this I surprized a grizzly by landing within a few feet of him. He leapt to his feet and struck at me with sufficient force to have almost cut me in two had the blow landed. Then he instantly fled.

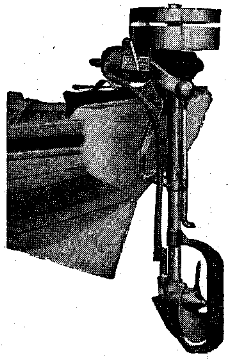
On other occasions I have seen grizzlies surprized; and, tho not cornered, they thought they were and instantly commenced a fierce and effective fight. Dogs, horses, and men were charged in rapid succession and either knocked down or put to flight; yet in these fights he was not the aggressor. He does not belong to the criminal class.

Mr. Mills says there used to be some buffalo-killing grizzlies, and there are a few left that kill cattle, but as a rule they do not slay cattle or big game. The naturalist has seen elk, deer, and mountain-sheep feeding near grizzlies without showing the slightest concern. We read of the bear's eating habits and his methods of getting food:

The grizzly is an omnivorous feeder. He will eat anything that is edible—fresh meat or carrion, bark, grass, grasshoppers, ants, fruit, grubs, and leaves. He is fond of honey and with it will consume rotten wood, trash, and bees—stings and all. He is a destroyer of many pests that afflict man, and in the realm of biology should be

(*Continued on page* 670)

Let's Speedaway for the Afternoon



John: Well, I'm going to Speedaway up the river to Pine Bluff with the boys this afternoon.

Loretta: No, you're not, John. I'm going to take the girls up to our open-air club rooms in that stunning little island round the bend, I am. So, there.

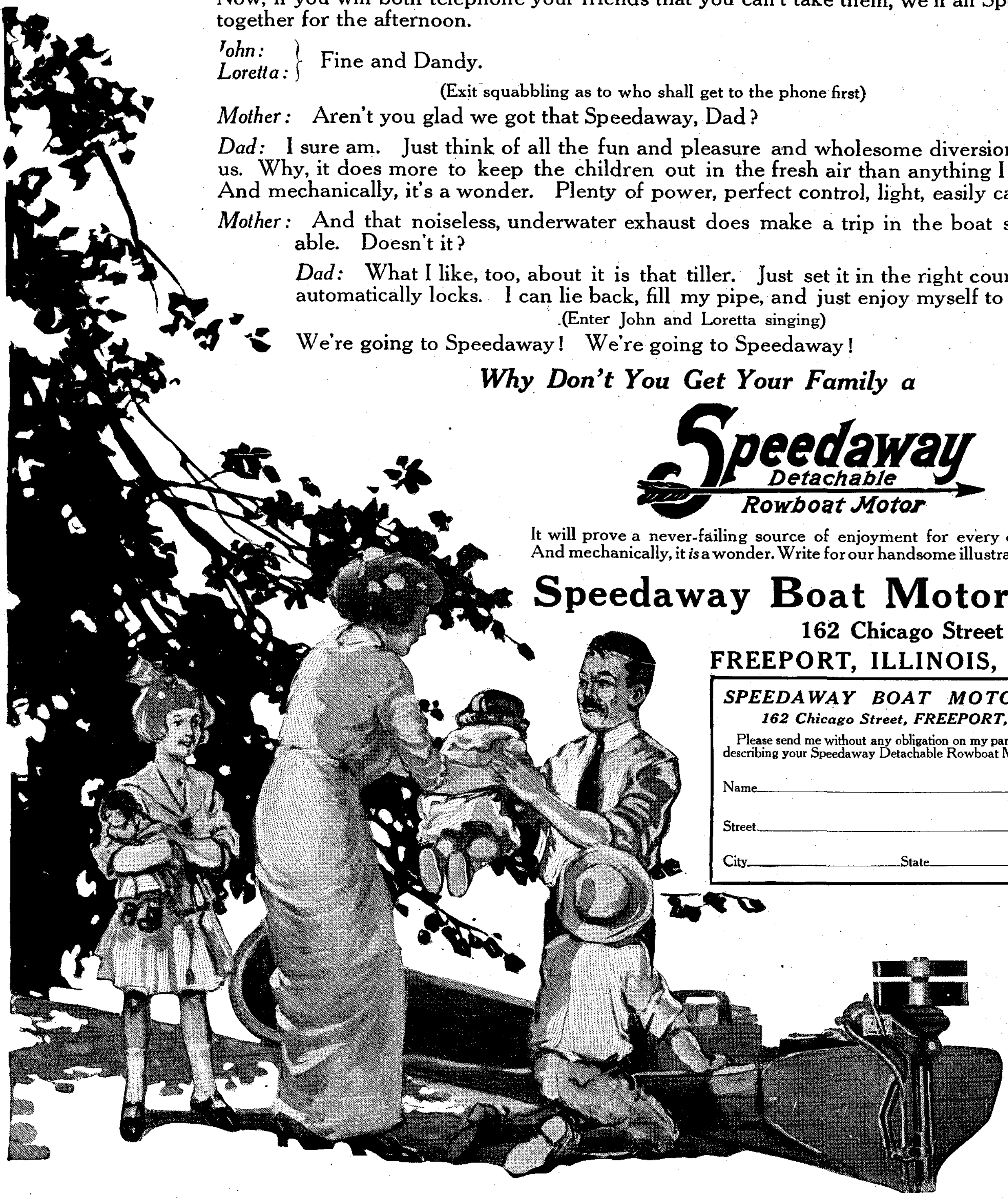
John: Dad, didn't I speak first?

Dad: I think you're both wrong. Your mother and I are going to Speedaway this afternoon with baby.

Baby: Goo! Goo! Goo! Blub?

John: }
Loretta: } Oh, Dad!

Dad: You children are getting too selfish. You know what a lot of fun we get out of our Speedaway Detachable Rowboat Motor and you want it all to yourselves. If we had two rowboats I'd get another Speedaway. But we haven't, so we'll have to get along without. Now, if you will both telephone your friends that you can't take them, we'll all Speedaway together for the afternoon.



John: }
Loretta: } Fine and Dandy.

(Exit squabbling as to who shall get to the phone first)

Mother: Aren't you glad we got that Speedaway, Dad?

Dad: I sure am. Just think of all the fun and pleasure and wholesome diversion it gives us. Why, it does more to keep the children out in the fresh air than anything I know of. And mechanically, it's a wonder. Plenty of power, perfect control, light, easily carried.

Mother: And that noiseless, underwater exhaust does make a trip in the boat so enjoyable. Doesn't it?

Dad: What I like, too, about it is that tiller. Just set it in the right course and it automatically locks. I can lie back, fill my pipe, and just enjoy myself to the limit.

(Enter John and Loretta singing)

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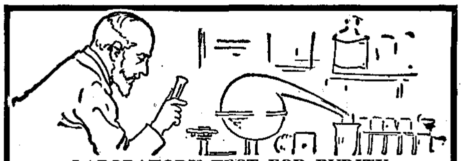

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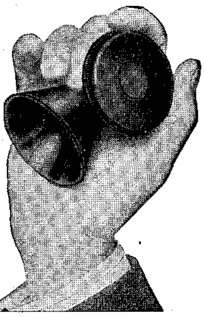

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 668)

rated high for work in this connection. I doubt whether any dozen cats, hawks or owls annually catch as many mice as he. In some localities the grizzly is almost a vegetarian.

The grizzly in western Montana and in the southern Selkirks of Canada lives almost exclusively on plants and plant-roots, together with berries and bark.

All grizzlies are fond of fish and in some sections they become successful fishermen. Sometimes they capture fish by wading along a brook and catching, with claws or teeth, the fish that conceal themselves beneath banks or roots.

Commonly the bear makes a stand in driftwood on a bank, or on a log that has fallen into or across a stream. From this stand he knocks fish entirely out of the water with a lightninglike stroke of his paw. The bears that range along the watersheds of the Columbia and its tributaries feed largely on fish—mostly salmon.

I saw a grizzly make a stand in the ripples of an Idaho stream, where he was partly concealed by a willow clump. In about half an hour he knocked five large salmon out of the water. With a single stroke of his fore-paw they were flung on the shore, fifteen or twenty feet away. He made only one miss. These salmon weighed between five and twenty pounds each.

One autumn, along the timber-line in the Rocky Mountains, wild folk were feeding on the last of the season's berries. Birds were present in such numbers that it appeared like a cosmopolitan bird picnic. There were flocks of grouse and robins, numerous jays and camp-birds; and noisiest and liveliest of all were the Clark crows. I watched the scene from the top of a tall spruce.

This annual autumn feast is common to both bears and birds. In this region, and in the heights above, the bears sometimes fatten themselves before retiring for their long winter's sleep.

While up in the tree, out of the woods below a mother grizzly and her two cubs ambled into an opening and made their way slowly up the slope toward me. Mother Grizzly stopt near my tree to dig out some mice. Just after this operation she evidently caught a faint scent of me and instantly stood on tiptoe, all concentration. Motionless as a statue, she looked, listened, and gathered information with her nostrils; but just one whiff of danger was all that came to her through the calm air.

Presently she relaxed and stood for a moment on all fours before moving on. One of the cubs concluded to suckle. This either violated an ancient grizzly custom or else it was something that in the face of danger was too thoughtless to be excused. Anyway the mother knocked the cub headlong with a side swing of her left forepaw. He landed heavily some yards away and tumbled heels over head. The instant he rolled on his feet he sniffed the earth eagerly, as tho a remarkable discovery had been made; and immediately he started to dig rapidly with his forepaws, as tho some good thing was buried just beneath. He may have been only pretending, however. Without uncovering a thing, he presently raced forward to overtake Mother Grizzly.

The hibernating habits of the grizzly are not completely understood. However, this habit probably originated, as did the hibernating habits of other animals, from the scarcity of food. In a long study of the grizzly my watchfulness of him in this connection brought scanty returns, tho all that I actually saw was of the greatest interest.

The grizzly hibernates each winter—"dens up" from three to four months. The length of time apparently is determined by latitude and altitude, by the snowfall, weather conditions—whether severe or mild—and the length of the winter; and perhaps, also, by the peculiarities or the condition of the individual animal. Commonly he hibernates in high altitudes, many going to sleep near or above the timber-line.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S BASEBALL STORY

THE attendance of King George and twenty thousand other Englishmen at the baseball game played in London recently by the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox was enough to make it a notable event, but from the viewpoint of the American fan who knows the slang of the diamond and the bleachers, the story is doubly interesting when told by a British reporter who had never witnessed a game before. Whether the London *Daily Mail's* representative, Laurence Woodhouse, succeeded in making his English readers understand what he was driving at may be a bit doubtful; American fans can follow him fairly well, because they can use their imaginations where he fails to make himself clear. His story follows:

"Some climax," cried the Americans at the Chelsea football ground when the Giants of New York and the White Sox of Chicago lined up before the King and cheered his Majesty right heartily.

Indeed it was a great climax. These the two most powerful baseball teams in the United States were concluding their world's tour, and the King, "a keen judge of all sports," as Lord Desborough said on the previous day, had decided to honor the game with his presence, and as he entered the royal box the 20,000 spectators rose and cheered vociferously.

The cheers were taken up again with a strong American accent when Mr. Comiskey, the millionaire owner of the White Sox, and Mr. McGraw and Mr. Callahan, managers of the two teams, were introduced to his Majesty. The cheers were even louder when the King, receiving a baseball from the American Ambassador, handed it to Mr. McGraw, who threw it out to the umpire, and so opened the game formally as President Wilson had done at Washington last April.

Five hours before the game started there had been a regular theater cue at the offices of the Chelsea football ground at Walham Green. People of all ranks and stations were clamoring for reserved seats to see this great contest between the two most famous baseball teams in the

(*Continued on page* 673)

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It is an important trust—a grave responsibility.

Motorists by the thousand wait to see what action the Cadillac Company will take in matters of motor car design and development.

That great army of owners, in particular, who have invested more than one hundred and thirty millions ($130,000,000) of dollars in Cadillac cars, accept the decision of this company, for or against a principle of construction, as authoritative and final.

That is why the announcement that the Cadillac Company has no intention of marketing a six cylinder car produced such a profound impression.

It was natural that Cadillac owners, present or prospective, should wait for word on the subject from this company, and it was equally natural that, having received this word, they should immediately and unanimously accept it as conclusive.

How widely the assumption had been traded upon was indicated by the immediate effect everywhere.

Hundreds who had been waiting for word from the Cadillac Company, have bought Cadillac cars since the announcement appeared.

The statement that the company had thoroughly experimented with the six cylinder—as it had with the one, with the two and with the three cylinder—and the announcement of the verdict, was enough.

Under the circumstances it seems to us permissible to remind our friends of an important fact.

We would like to remind them again that the Cadillac Company has seldom found it wise to look to others for guidance.

Rather, it has found that greatest wisdom lay in proving for itself what is best in principle and most practical in application.

The Cadillac was first to produce a practical, enduring motor car. How practical it was, how enduring it was, the whole world knows, since these eleven year old cars are still in service.

The Cadillac was first to produce a high grade car to sell under $2,000.

The Cadillac was first to evolve a four cylinder engine, the correctness of whose principles in their entirety, have proven incontestable after ten years of service.

The Cadillac was first to inaugurate the electrical system of automatic cranking, lighting and ignition.

The Cadillac was first to make practical in large production, the two-speed direct drive axle.

None of these were forced upon us.

They were all evolved in the natural course of Cadillac development.

Cadillac principles are the same today as ten years ago—only they have developed progressively, logically, step by step.

The tree has grown and flowered and flourished—but it is still the same tree.

The history of automobile manufacture is a history of change—often a bewildering succession of contradictory changes, made in a vain effort to interpret the trend of popular demand, or a disposition to follow what appear to be the lines of least resistance.

The Cadillac Company has never shifted, never retraced its steps, never advocated a vital principle which it was afterward compelled to repudiate. The Cadillac is discussed in almost every sale of a motor car, except sales of lowest price. It is almost invariably held in mind as a pattern, a standard, a criterion or an ideal.

Those who drive the car cannot be dislodged from their allegiance. They are positive and determined, ofttimes to the point of stubbornness.

They will hear no slighting comments on the car without resentment. They will concede no higher degree of engineering authority. They will accept no principle as best unless that principle be endorsed by the Cadillac.

That is precisely because the Cadillac has been scientifically progressive—but not impulsive or fickle.

It is precisely because the Cadillac has inaugurated instead of followed.

The Cadillac Company believes the Cadillac car to be immeasurably superior.

The Cadillac Company knows the riding qualities of that car with its two-speed axle, to be inimitable and unique.

The Cadillac Company believes that in all of those qualities which make for supreme satisfaction, for economical operation and maintenance, for constant and enduring service, day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out in the hands of the everyday user, the Cadillac stands pre-eminent.

And Cadillac owners share in these beliefs.

If they elected to wait for pronouncement of Cadillac policy in regard to the six cylinder car, it was not from lack of confidence, but the exact opposite.

It was one of the highest compliments ever paid the Cadillac Company.

And the Cadillac Company having spoken, the case is closed for every Cadillac owner, present or prospective.

STYLES AND PRICES

		Standard Touring Car, five passenger	**$1975.00**		
Seven passenger car	**$2075.00**	**Roadster, two passenger**	**$1975.00**	**Inside drive Limousine, five passenger**	**$2800.00**
Phaeton, four passenger	**1975.00**	**Landaulet Coupe, three pass.**	**2500.00**	**Standard Limousine, seven passenger**	**3250.00**

All prices are F. O. B. Detroit, including top, windshield, demountable rims and full equipment.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 670)

world. The covered stands were filled and a huge crowd assembled on the far side of the ground to see this baseball game, a glorified form of rounders, which is still played, especially in the north of England.

Among those on the grand stand were the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chesterfield, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

For an hour before his Majesty arrived the Giants and the White Sox kept the crowd amused and wonderstruck by their wonderful skill in catching and throwing. The *titbit of the entertainment* was the "shadow practise." With an imaginary ball the players went through all the evolutions of hitting, catching, and fielding so realistically that it was a minute or two before the spectators realized that there was no ball there at all.

Then after the King had taken his seat the game began in real earnest. The White Sox, clad in dark blue, knickers fastened at the knees, and wearing the famous white stockings from which they gain their nickname, took the field. The Giants, arrayed in white flannels striped with purple, had won the toss and were batting first. The fielders took their place round the diamond, the catcher (or wicket-keeper as we would know him), with mask on and heavily padded, crouched down behind the batsman, and behind him, also masked, stood the umpire, Mr. Will Klem.

The umpire's duties are varied, and I should imagine that his life policy must be an expensive one. Calmly standing behind the wicket-keeper, he has to watch the pitcher (or bowler) hurl the ball with all his strength straight at him from just over twenty yards' distance. He has to judge whether the ball is a good one or not—that is, if it has passed over the home base (batting crease) or not, and whether it passed no higher than the striker's shoulder or lower than the knee. His only protection from severe injury is that wonderful catcher, who never seems to miss anything within reach. That there is real danger may be gathered from the fact that wire netting was spread from the foot of the grand stand to the roof to prevent the balls flying off the club among the spectators. This was a very necessary precaution, as many balls struck the netting with tremendous violence, while one shattered a skylight on the roof of the stand.

Mr. Woodhouse says "Bill" Klem was the personification of indifference to danger, and that only twice did he flinch—when he was called upon to face the King and when he had to announce the batteries. "On both occasions," says the *Mail* reporter, "he 'fluffed' and forgot his lines, but was quickly prompted." The writer then proceeds to describe the game:

White Sox Scott started the pitching. He is not a specialist. He can make the ball swerve from either side and he can sling in a fast or a slow one. Gazing heavenward, he clasped the ball in both hands to his face as if offering an invocation. Then he raised both hands above his head and, springing into the air, hurled the ball with terrific force at the luckless batsman, who seemed quite unperturbed and, hitting the ball smartly along the ground, hurled his club away and dashed for the first base. Having gained this successfully, whenever the pitcher looked as tho he were about to deliver the ball to the second batsman, the first batsman attempted to steal some ground toward the second base, but was driven back by the pitcher hurling the ball suddenly to the fielder on the first base.

Meanwhile two members of the batting team stand out near the first and third bases shouting advice to the batsman and hurling taunts at the pitcher and the fielders.

Scott, backed up by wonderful fielding (catching and fielding that should be an object-lesson to English cricketers), proved too good for the Giants, and the three batsmen were dismissed without a run being scored, no batsman being able to gain the home base after starting on his career.

In a twinkling, again an object-lesson to English cricketers, the Giants were out on the field, Faber ready to pitch and the White Sox ready to bat. Faber, the Giants' pitcher, proved too good, and again a blank score sheet. No score in the next three innings, tho the spectators were roused to enthusiasm by three wonderful catches taken at least one hundred yards from the home base, two by Evans and one by Magee.

Then a roar of delight. Weaver, of the White Sox, hit the ball fair and square among the spectators on the far side of the ground, so gaining a "home run" or complete rounder while bringing another man home in front of him. So at the end of their third innings the White Sox led by 2 runs to 0.

The Giants quickly equalized, for Lobert obliged with another huge hit into the crowd, and the scores stood 2—2. The fielding and throwing were wonderful; unless a man hit out of the ground it seemed impossible to "steal a base," for no sooner had it left the club than it was picked up and returned at lightning speed.

Meanwhile the players, who seemed rather "on edge" with the occasion, began to warm up to their work, and Donlin, of the Giants, established himself a favorite with the crowd on the far side of the ground, gravely acknowledging all applause and striking appropriate attitudes when sensational catches were effected. Moreover, he obliged with "comic" walks as he made his way out to the center field position far out over the pitcher's head.

Innings followed innings and yet no run was scored. Benz, the famous "spitball" pitcher, took Scott's place in the White Sox team. Benz is the master of the art of making the ball "dip" suddenly in its flight, and before he throws his actions are even more impassioned than those of Scott. Tho the batsman failed, the American contingent in the crowd furnished plenty of sport by their "fanning," and his Majesty rocked with laughter when a strident voice yelled, "That's right, kill him," as a delivery from Faber whizzed past the batsman's head.

So when the ninth innings on each side was ended the scores still stood 2—2 and further innings must be played until the match be decided. In their tenth innings the Giants seemed to have made matters secure, for they by clever running and placing of the ball gained another two

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about
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THE most novel and interesting experiment in editing ever made by any publication begins in EVERYBODY'S for April.

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We have set apart $2,500 in salaries for our readers to act as editors of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE in finding out all we can about the liquor traffic. We want the facts on the liquor question which *you* know. We want to know just how it affects you as a father or mother, sister or brother, and as a citizen.

For full particulars of this investigation and the distribution of the $2,500 in salaries, please see the April issue of

Everybody's Magazine

15c at all News-stands

runs, but in the next innings the White Sox drew level, for Speaker, "the toughest man in a tight corner, sir," added two runs for his side by hitting among the spectators. Then in their next innings the Giants failed, and Daly, of the White Sox, made his name famous for ever in baseball history by gaining a "home run," having again hit the ball far into the crowd.

So the White Sox won what an American called "the championship of all England and the British Isles," and the crowd came away well satisfied with a pleasant afternoon's sport and wondering mightily at the Americans' skill, especially in fielding and throwing.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Wrong Spook.—MEDIUM—"Hush! Listen! I hear the gentle rapping of your wife."

VICTIM—"Gentle rapping? That's not my wife."—*Life.*

He Knew.—"I am thinking of touring in South Africa next season," remarked the comedian.

"Take my advice and don't," replied the villain. "An ostrich egg weighs from two to three pounds."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Weakening.—"I wish my wife was less firm in keeping her New Year resolution."

"What was it?"

"She resolved that I would quit smoking."—*Houston Post.*

A Bit Hasty.—HUSBAND—"Did that dress-suit case come?"

WIFE—"The one full of dreadful clothes from the office? Yes; and they came just in time to give away to the missionary society."

HUSBAND (in a sepulchral voice)—"It belonged to an Englishman I have invited home for dinner." (Door-bell rings.)—*Life.*

Too Big.—Montague Glass was lunching with two of his cloak and suit merchant friends recently. The subject had turned to real estate, and one of the cloak and suit merchants was telling of a house he had recently bought.

"And the dinink-room," he explained, helping himself to more salad, "is so big it shall seat twenty peoples—God forbid!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Scooped.—Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, said of youth at a tea in New Haven:

"I find youth modest, almost over-modest. I don't agree with the accepted idea of youth that is epitomized in the anecdote.

"According to this anecdote, an old man said to a youth:

"'My boy, when I was your age I thought, like you, that I knew it all, but now I have reached the conclusion that I know nothing.'

"The youth, lighting a cigaret, answered carelessly:

"'Hm! I reached that conclusion about you years ago.'"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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It is a new
ARROW COLLAR
With the notch in place of the bothersome buttonhole 2 for 25 cts.
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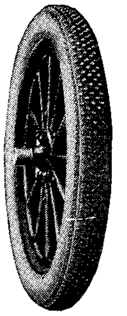

Don't Throw Away Your Old Tires
For over three years French and German motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with steel studded Treads. In eight months 20,000 American motorists have taken advantage of this opportunity to **save one half their tire expense.**
WE SHIP ON APPROVAL
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Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.
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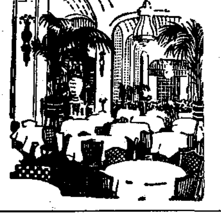

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Double bedrooms, boudoir dressing-room and bath - " " $8, $10, $12
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Each room with bath

Exacting Tenant.—MR. LONGSUFFER—"Say, janitor, it's down to zero in my flat."

JANITOR—"Down to zero, is it? That's nothing."—*New York Globe.*

Not Binding.—"You used to say that I should never want for anything."

"That was before I knew your capacity for wanting."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Identified.—HOWARD—"A fool and his money are soon parted."

MRS. HOWARD (clapping her hands)—"Oh, John! How much are you going to give me?"—*Life.*

Customary Way.—FARMER'S WIFE—"Yes, I suppose I can let you have a cup of coffee? How do you take it?"

FRAYED PHILIP—"With breakfast, please."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Original One.—Bessie swung from the clapper of the curfew-bell.

"I see," remarked the sexton old and deaf, "that you are not in favor of free tolls."—*New York Press.*

Merely a Family Trait.—"Has my daughter given you to understand that she loves you?"

"She has told me that she will not care to live if she can not be mine."

"She inherits it from me. My father was an awful kidder, and I had a brother who was just as bad."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Kindness.—YOUNG LADY—"A friend of mine is engaged to a man, and now he refuses to marry her. What would you advise her to do?"

OLD LAWYER—"Is the man wealthy?"

YOUNG LADY—"No, he hasn't a cent."

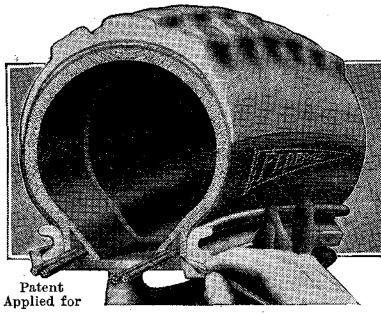
OLD LAWYER—"Then, I'd advise her to write him a nice letter of thanks."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Locating It.—"You ought to be contented and not fret for your old home," said the mistress as she looked into the dim eyes of her young Swedish maid. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, every one is kind to you, and you have plenty of friends here."

"Yas'm," said the girl, "but it is not the place where I do be that makes me vera homesick; it is the place where I don't be."—*Youth's Companion.*

It Was Easy.—Before the passage of the present strict banking laws in Wisconsin, starting a bank was a comparatively simple proposition. The surprizingly small amount of capital needed is well illustrated by the story a prosperous country-town banker told on himself, when asked how he happened to enter the banking business:

"Well," he said, "I didn't have much else to do, so I rented an empty store-building and painted BANK on the window. The first day I was open for business a man came in and deposited a hundred dollars with me; the second day another man dropt in and deposited two hundred and fifty; and so, by George, along about the third day I got confidence enough in the bank to put in a hundred myself!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*


Patent Applied for

FEDERAL TIRES

Double-Cable-Base

Rim-cutting, side-wall blowouts **due to broken fabric just above the rim, and *tube-pinching* are *eliminated* from the experience of motorists who use the new Double-Cable-Base Tires. These troubles *cannot occur* with Double-Cable-Base Tires.**

The motorist who uses Double-Cable-Base Tires need never fear the danger of a tire slipping off its rim. For a Double-Cable-Base Tire *cannot* slip off its rim.

Federal Tires are *the only tires* made with Double-Cable-Base construction.

Here in this seemingly simple improvement is the greatest *step ahead* in the whole history of pneumatic tires.

What Causes the Four Common Tire Troubles

The common tire troubles do not come from the *rubber*, nor from the fabric, though these have been considered commonly the sole factors for service, or lack of it.

What does cause rim-cut and broken fabric just above the rim?

The bead-filler!

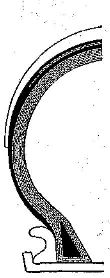
What's the bead-filler? Never heard of that?

Well, if you stop to think about it, you will know that an air-filled tire must of course have some kind of a base to *hold it to the rim.*

Now, for years all tires have been made with a base composed of a very hard bead-filler of fabric and rubber or many small wires or a combination of both.

That hard bead-filler, running up to a *sharp point*, is the *source of trouble*. It extends up into the side-wall of the tire, sometimes ¾ of an inch. It is not only sharp, but *rigid—inflexible.*

It cuts and grinds into the fabric with every motion of the tire.



How Federal Tires Are Different

Federal Double-Cable-Base construction makes it possible to do away with the hard bead-filler. For the base of the tire is *anchored* to the rim by heavy endless steel cables of great strength. With such anchorage as this, instead of thread-like wires, we use a *flexible* bead-filler. We make it of soft rubber and cotton, mixed. It does not extend above the level of the rim, and *if it did* it could not cut or grind the tire-wall.

Thus, Federal double steel cables, replacing the light wires of ordinary tires, have *wiped out* rim-cutting and fabric breaks just above the rim.

These same double cables anchor the base so closely to the rim that the inner tube cannot slip under it; so *tenaciously* that the tire can't blow off.

The Possible Saving of Millions

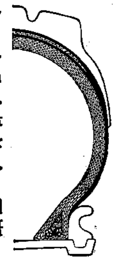
Federal Double-Cable-Base Tires defeat the four common forms of tire trouble that cost American automobile owners *millions of dollars a year.*

Nearly 100,000 motorists are now using Federal Tires. They are reducing their tire expense.

Tire dealers say the Federal is sweeping the market for 1914.

Equip your car this Spring with Double-Cable-Base Tires. You will use them *ultimately*. Why wait? Start now. They are strongest at every point. Straight wall and quick detachable clincher styles. All sizes for standard rims. Rugged and smooth treads.

Write for pamphlet illustrating and describing in detail this new principle of tire construction.



Cross-Section of Ordinary Hand Bead-Filler Tires

The illustration shows the ordinary construction, with hard, sharp-pointed bead-filler. You will note how the CUTTING EDGE extends up into the side-wall far above the flexing line.

Federal Rubber Manufacturing Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Branches, Service Stations and Distributors in all Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere

Cross Section Federal Double-Cable-Base Tires

Compare this detail drawing with the one opposite. See those two heavy cables that anchor the heel and the toe of the base to the rim. Note that the flexible bead-filler is ALL BELOW the flexing line.

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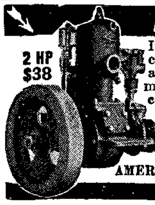

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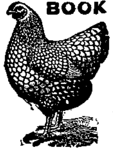

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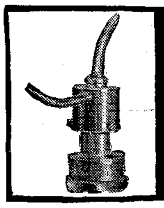

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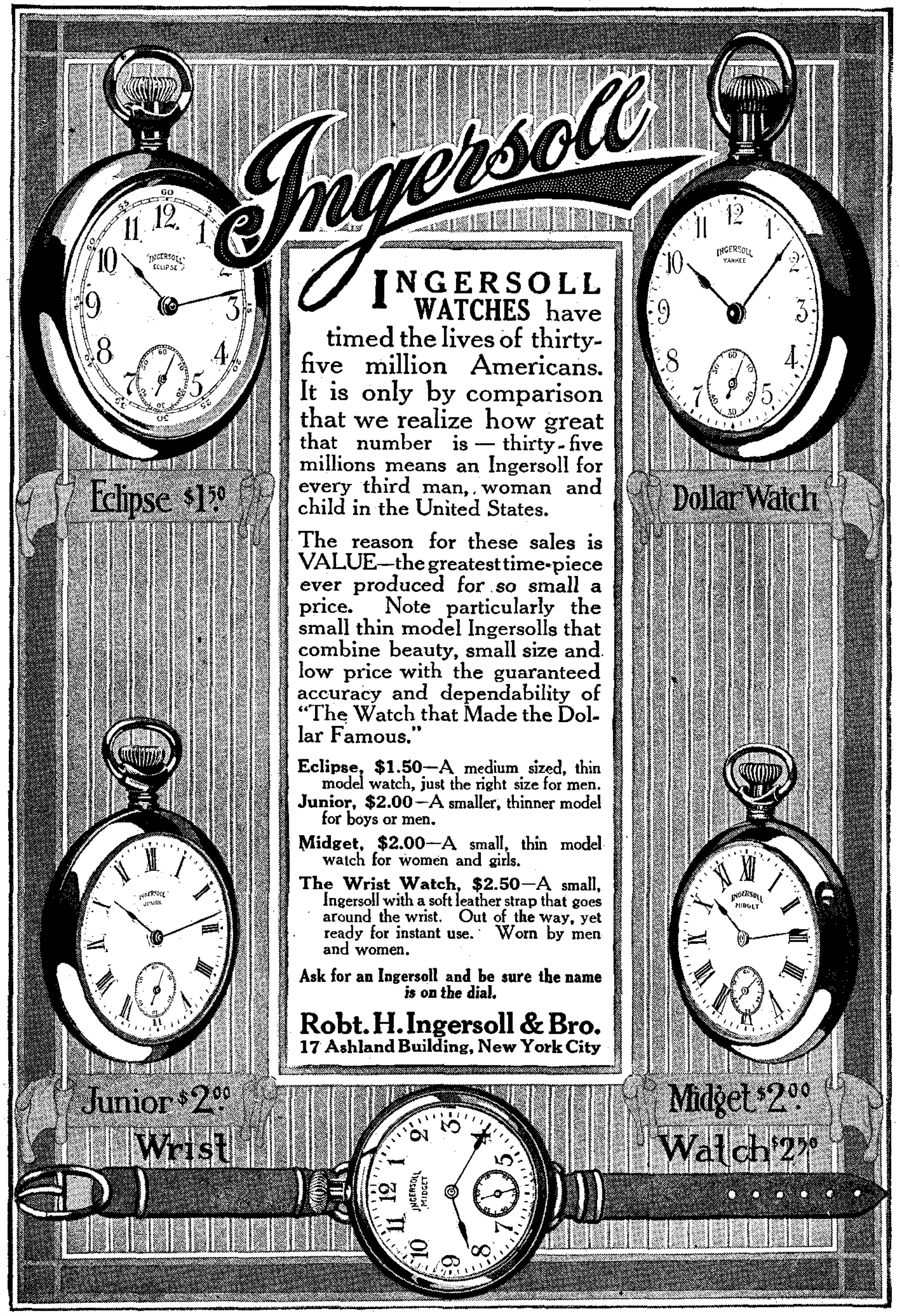

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Eclipse, $1.50—A medium sized, thin model watch, just the right size for men.
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Midget, $2.00—A small, thin model watch for women and girls.

The Wrist Watch, $2.50—A small, Ingersoll with a soft leather strap that goes around the wrist. Out of the way, yet ready for instant use. Worn by men and women.

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Interrupted.—MAGISTRATE—"Can't this case be settled out of court?"

MULLIGAN—"That's what we were trying to do, your honor, when the police interfered."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Slow Spender.—TOM—"I've seen the girl I want to marry. I stood behind her at the ticket window this morning and she took seven minutes to buy a five-cent elevated ticket."

ALICE—"Did that make you want to marry her?"

TOM—"Yes, I figured out that she could never spend my income at that rate."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not So Bad Off.—A broker, brooding over the heavy expenses of maintaining his office, thought he would save money by having a cheap lunch.

He wandered into a little restaurant off Cheapside and ordered a frugal meal costing a few pence. Looking up, he recognized in the waiter an old stockbroker.

"Halloa, Harry, have you come down to this?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm all right. I only wait; I don't dine here!" was the reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Tip to the Timid.—"Are you a Feminist?" we asked the stenographer.

She said she was.

"What do you mean by Feminism?"

"Being like men," she answered.

"Now you are joking!"

"No, I'm not. I mean mental independence. And emotional independence, too—living in relation to the universe rather than in relation to some other person."

"All men are not like that," we said sadly.

"Then they ought to join the Feminist movement!"—*Masses.*

Solemn Warning.—Letter from Mr. Ramchaud Kashinath Dattarya to *The Times of India* (Bombay): "My purpos for writin on you this is to enform your many English Brothers not to give honor and devotion to your ladys becaus they will in the end becum proud and then they will want vote. 2 or 3 thing happen at Victory Garden to-morrow (yesterday) and then I all of a sudden made up my brain to write you immediate. There was many Englis womans and when mans are sitting on the bench, and womans come, man stand, and give their sit to woman. This happen 2 or 3 time to-morrow (yesterday) and I question you why? I again tell you why? Mans and womans are similar in this world and then why mens honors womans? If they honors old old woman, one thing, but they honors young lady. My purpos to write this to enform the English Sahib boks (Englishmen) that when they do this they spoil their feminine lady and then this lady get proud and walk like pcock and then ask vote, and then spoil Ken Garden and throw bomb on Loid Gorg, put bursting powder in envelope and post, and create other mischief. Therefore I say to my Englis, please don't spoil Englis womans in India because by honouring them you people put in their brains the sids (seeds) of Sufragtism and then they will get wild like Misses Pancurs. Please please print this letter near the Ruter's Telegram with big big words."

"– those wonderful Clothes"

Seven years ago a young man rented desk-room in a Salt Lake City office building, and started taking orders for Royal Made-To-Measure clothes.

He had no brilliant store-front—no plate glass windows through which to lure the crowds. His was an "upstairs store" hidden away from the throngs of the thoroughfares. And those who wished to buy of him had to seek him out.

Yet to-day that young man controls the biggest clothes business in Salt Lake City. *But* his trade still *take the elevator* to secure his clothes-service.

Bankers and business men—the most discerning dressers in Salt Lake City—the former patrons of $60 and $75 tailors, go out of their beaten paths to be "Measured by McIntyre."

We are glad to print Mr. McIntyre's experience here, for it is typical of the triumphs of Royal merchants everywhere. In nearly every town there is a Royal measure expert—usually the leading men's wear dealer, who is building a phenomenal clientele through this same tailoring product that Mr. McIntyre is pleased to call "Those Wonderful Clothes."

An Appreciation By A. G. McIntyre

Authorized Resident Dealer at Salt Lake City, Utah, for The Royal Tailors

"WONDERFUL" may seem a strange word to apply to men's clothes. And yet, as I look back over the years and review the experience I have had with Royal Tailored-To-Measure Clothes—review the affectionate trade they have brought to my little upstairs store—I can think of no other word that so fully befits these clothes.

They ARE "wonderful clothes" to me.

But I do not claim originality in using the term. I simply borrowed it from my customers. They have made the expression "Those wonderful clothes" a trade-mark for my business.

It was the comment of friend to friend: "Say, that man McIntyre is certainly delivering wonderful clothes" that literally established my business.

For at the start I had no other advertising working for me—I could afford no other.

The words of my customers—plus the service of The Royal Tailors—was originally my entire "Selling Campaign."

Yet I don't mean to give the idea that I had a snap from the outset. To the contrary, my early days were days of bitter battle.

When I first approached my friends with the proposition to give them real built-to-measure clothes for as little as $20 to $35, they gave me the laugh.

In fact, this very feature of "small prices" that I had counted on to be my strongest drawing card proved to be, at first, my greatest stumbling block.

The customers of high priced tailors, who were the patrons I wanted most, refused to believe that a real custom garment could be secured at less than $60 or $65.

It got so I had to avoid mentioning prices altogether, unless absolutely forced to.

When a business man drifted up to my shop, after persistent invitation, and asked prices of Royal clothes, I would say banteringly, "Oh! a good Royal suit won't cost you more than you've been paying—say $60 or $65. Come on, take a sporting chance! I'll promise to treat you right."

And straightway, his suspicion and prejudice would disappear.

The suggestion of a high price seemed to set his mind at rest.

Then, when his Royal suit came and he found it even better than the $65 mental picture he had built—a perfect fit, and graced with that indefinable distinction that marks real custom tailor work—he gladly prepared for almost any kind of a tailor's bill.

And when I'd tell him to give me $35 and the rest to charity, he'd walk out and make Royal clothes his pet conversation to his friends at the Club.

Many of my customers habitually brag of their Royal Deals.

Another factor that gives Royal Service its great appeal here is the guaranteed 6 Day Schedule Delivery Service—with the $1 a day forfeit for delay.

The average tailor's promises, I fear, are not considered very reliable security. They're hardly classed with government bonds. If the average tailor promises a suit for Monday, the wise customer discounts it, and makes it a couple of Mondays later.

That was where Royal Service made such a hit with Salt Lake City business men. It did away with broken promises. It not only *agreed* to get the suit through when promised, but it guaranteed it—and came through with it.

To sum it all up: I believe the secret of my success lies in selling satisfaction to every customer—thus making every customer a "Repeater" with his own trade—and a salesman, without pay, to bring me the trade of his friends.

Royal Service and Quality have enabled me to say to all comers—"If you are not satisfied with the clothes you get here, I won't be satisfied to let you keep them!" For this is the very thing The Royal Tailors say to me in the guarantee they send with every suit.

Good advertising will do a great deal to build a merchant's business. But I believe the best advertising is the word-of-mouth recommendation of customers.

I have a whole lot of this kind of advertising working for me.

It's one of the sure helps Royal Tailoring gives to all its dealers.

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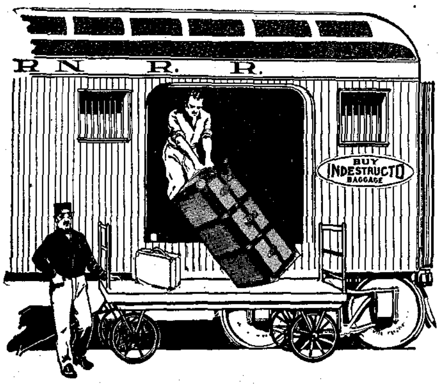

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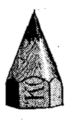

usable down to the last half-inch and *good* from end to end. Made in 17 degrees and Copying to meet every pencil requirement.
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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 5.—The Irish Home-Rule Bill is given its third and final reading in the House of Commons.

Seventeen Austrian soldiers are killed by an avalanche in the Tyrol, says a Vienna dispatch.

March 7.—Mr. Goremykin, the new Russian Premier, pledges himself to rural improvement and an antiliquor crusade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chebaieff, chief of police of St. Petersburg, is slain by a subordinate.

King William, the new sovereign of Albania, arrives at Durazzo, the capital, and is welcomed by the populace.

March 8.—The Italian Cabinet, headed by Giovanni Giolitti, resigns.

March 9.—Premier Asquith proposes a temporary exclusion of Ulster from Irish Home-Rule and Sir Edward Carson, speaking for Ulster, rejects it.

The Greek Government arranges to borrow *$100,000,000 of American and European* bankers.

The inhabitants of Koritza, a province of Albania, revolt and proclaim autonomy.

A general strike is begun in Rome.

Returns from the Spanish election on March 8 show that Premier Dato and his supporters in the Chamber of Deputies won a decisive victory.

March 10.—A Velasquez canvas in the National Gallery, London, valued at $500,000, is slashed by a suffragette.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 5.—The President reads his toll-exemption message to Congress.

Revenue reports say the importations of woolens in January amounted to $4,670,348, as compared with $1,468,228 in January, 1913.

March 6.—The House Commerce Committee favorably reports the Sims Bill to repeal the Panama tolls exemption.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan accuses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of arranging its accounts to justify its dividends.

March 10.—Secretary of State Bryan asks President Huerta to punish the Mexican Federals who killed Clemente Vegara.

The United States Supreme Court refuses to review the case of Frank M. Ryan and 23 others convicted of dynamiting.

GENERAL

March 5.—The five leading railroads in Alabama agree to the State's demand for a 2½-cent passenger-rate.

March 6.—George W. Vanderbilt dies in Washington, D. C., at the age of 52.

March 8.—The body of Clemente Vegara, an American victim of Mexican Federal soldiers, is recovered and brought into Texas.

March 9.—More than thirty lives are lost in a fire that destroys a St. Louis athletic club building.

March 10.—The Massachusetts Senate passes a resolution looking to a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

March 11.—The Virginia House of Delegates defeats a woman-suffrage resolution by a vote of 74 to 13.

Passing It On.—A Sunday-school teacher, after conducting a lesson on the story of "Jacob's Ladder," concluded by saying: "Now is there any little girl or boy who would like to ask a question about the lesson?"

Little Susie looked puzzled for a moment, and then raised her hand.

"A question, Susie?" asked the teacher.

"I would like to know," said Susie, "if the angels have wings, why did they have to climb up the ladder?"

The teacher thought for some moments, and then, looking about the class, asked: "Is there any little boy who would like to answer Susie's question?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. M. W.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Does the following sentence convey clear expression of idea? Is it correctly written grammatically? 'When we put a new salesman on an old territory we usually notice that unless he is a complete failure, he fails to hold a little of the trade we have had regularly from that territory.' Does this make clear that even a highly successful salesman fails to hold all of the trade—that is, that no matter how successful, it is usual that a salesman loses a little of the already established business?"

The sentence should read: "When we put a new salesman in an old territory, we usually notice that if he does not make a complete failure, he fails to hold some part of the trade we have had regularly from that territory."

"K. M.," Pensacola, Fla.—"Please tell me whether the following sentence is correct. '*Whom* do you consider is the Commercial Association?'"

The rule is when the relative is the subject of the predicate verb in its clause use *who*. It is simple to determine the correct relative to use when some parenthetical clause intervenes between the relative and its verb. By omitting the parenthetical clause in the sentence you give, you can determine at once which relative should be used. The same relative must be used in the sentence whether the parenthetical clause is omitted or retained; viz., "*Who* (do you consider) is the Commercial Association?"

"G. H. M.," Lynchburg, Va.—"Which is the correct word to use in the following sentence? 'This did not *affect* or *effect* your account on our books.'"

To *affect* is to influence; have effect on. To *effect* is to cause or bring about. The account was not affected by the *cause* (which, in the sentence before us, is represented by "this"). The correct form is, therefore, "This did not *affect* your account on our books."

"E. C. W.," Fort Worth, Tex.—"(1) Please give the pronunciation of 'Wednesday.' (2) Is there sanction for the use of 'an' rather than 'a' in such expressions as 'an historical,' 'an universal,' 'an one,' etc.?"

(1) Conversationally, *Wenz'di;* formally, *Wenz'dē;* (*e* as in *they*).

(2) "An" is used before a vowel sound and an unaspirated "h," as, "an acorn," "an honest man," but not before aspirated "h." Say "a *h*istorical novel." Shakespeare used "an one" *twice*, but "a one" very frequently throughout his plays. The LEXICOGRAPHER prefers the latter form as more euphonious, inasmuch as the "o" in *one* does not have the true "o" sound, but the sound of the letter "*w*," which is a *semivowel.*

"E. C. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) Please advise me which is the correct use of the following pronouns; and is it absolutely necessary that a pronoun be in the objective case when preceded by a preposition? (2) 'I heard *him* and Brown talking,' or 'I heard *he* and Brown talking.' (3) 'Between *him* and Brown,' or 'Between *he* and Brown.' (4) 'Between *him* and *me*,' 'Between *he* and *I*.'"

(1) Fernald's "Working Grammar," page 202, says: "The preposition is so called because it is ordinarily *placed before* the noun or pronoun which is *its object*, and at all events comes *before its object in thought*, so that we think of the *object as depending upon the preposition.* In English, the preposition may at times appropriately, and very forcibly, *follow* the noun or pronoun which is its object."

(2) When the pronoun is the subject of the predicate verb in its clause, use *he*. When it is the object of that verb, or of a preposition, use *him*. To verify all such constructions omit the parenthetical phrase and you will see at a glance the correct one to use: "I heard *him* (and Brown) talking."

(3) "Between *him* and Brown."

(4) "Between *him* and *me*," but "between *us*" is preferable.

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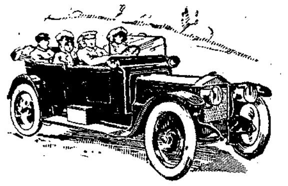

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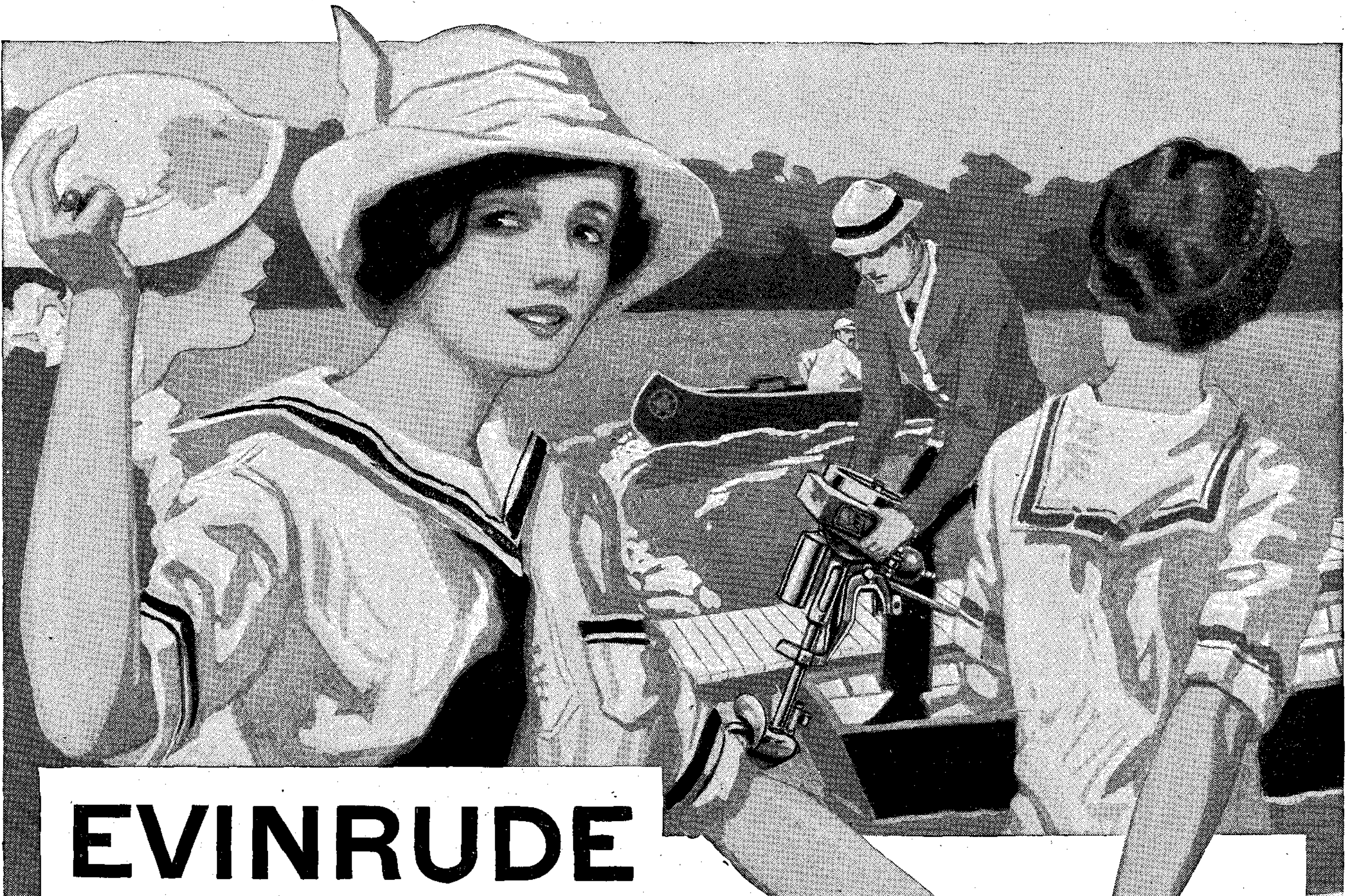

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